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A Forest of Weaving Masts Rises From Bobbing Hulls in Marblehead Harbor for the Annual Racing Season



By Walter Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

BRITISH PERSIST DEMANDING DEBT TERMS' REVISION

Reparations Conference Ad-journ Over Week-End After Debate

OBSERVERS PREDICT FRENCH CONCESSIONS

Briand Denies Blame If Conference on Young Plan Ends in Deadlock

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—A private meeting of the reparations conference here, Aug. 10, was devoted to a continuation of the general discussion on the whole situation, and William Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, made a long statement, explaining how the present payments in kind by Germany, and those proposed under the Young plan, adversely affected British exports.

These payments, he declared, increased British unemployment, and Great Britain, therefore, wanted them abolished or reduced to the smallest period of time.

Cheron Defends Young Plan
Henri Cheron, French Finance Minister, then tried to prove that Britain was getting more out of the Young plan than she had formerly done, maintaining that the principle of the existing percentages of payment had been upheld.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed great surprise at M. Cheron's speech, declaring that not one of his arguments or figures was accurate.

"I have put my three points on the table," he said, "and I cannot wait much longer for a decision." Mr. Snowden spoke in a sharp tone as he emphatically denied that British experts, in accepting the conclusions of the Young report, had in any way acted under instructions from the British Treasury.

Mr. Snowden's points included application of the present agreement concerning German reparations, ament to the postponable and non-postponable annuities, and abolition of payments in kind, such as machinery and coal.

Concessions Expected
The discussion was adjourned until Monday, but the sharp tone of Mr. Snowden's speech does not suggest

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British Device 'Sees' Through Densest Fog

BOX HILL, Surrey, Eng. (AP)—An invisible eye that can see in the dark and detect the light of a ship two miles away on a black foggy night was introduced to newspapermen by its inventor, John Baird, of television fame. He calls the invention "noctovisor."

It looks something like a large camera and can be mounted on a ship or airplane. It was announced that it would soon be tried on trans-Atlantic liners. For the purpose of demonstration, it was mounted in the garden of Mr. Baird's cottage overlooking the twinkling lights of Dorking. In the dark beyond those lights an automobile headlight three miles away pointed toward the camera and could be seen.

HORSE NO CANDIDATE FOR ZOO IN CHICAGO

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Ill.—Not so long ago the city fathers were thinking of setting aside a pasture in Lincoln Park for the horse as a rare animal, but now they are pulling him out of traffic jams instead.

City life is offering excellent careers for young horses, willing to work, as haulers of milk wagons, ice vans and fruit trucks, with the prospect of a nice green field in 20 years.

America Sends China Reply on Foreign Rights

United Stand on Abolition of Special Privileges Believed Taken

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A reply to the note of last April from the Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, requesting the powers voluntarily abandon extraterritorial privileges, which their nations have long enjoyed, has been despatched by the State Department and will be made public in Nanking, it was officially announced by Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State.

Similar notes are said to have been dispatched by each of the nations approached by China on the subject of extraterritoriality. It is understood that a united stand on abolition of the special privileges now enjoyed by foreigners in China has been taken. While no indication was forthcoming of official answers as to the content of the note, it is believed that certain obstacles to an immediate granting of the Nationalist Government's request were outlined. These were based on the requirements for judicial and legal reforms set forth in the report of 1926 made by the special international commission on extraterritoriality, it is said.

This report named adoption by China of civil and commercial codes, a revised criminal code, new banking, patent and land expropriation laws and an orderly system of law administration by the courts as prerequisites to the powers relinquishing extraterritorial rights.

Several times during the last two years, Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, publicly announced that the United States stood ready to discuss the question of extraterritoriality as soon as it was convinced that a stable, unified government represented by duly accredited and accredited delegates could meet the required conditions had been met.

The present treaties under which American nationals are guaranteed certain special rights in China expire by limitation in 1934.

Flight by Duchess to India Sets Record

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON To India and back in 1 week, 12½ hours is the achievement of the Duchess of Bedford, who has arrived at Croydon Airstrome after a record flight which she says went like clockwork throughout.

The Duchess left England, Aug. 2, 5 a. m. for Karachi, India. The round trip totaled some 9000 miles.

The Duchess' pilot was Capt. F. C. Barnard, but the passenger herself took turns at the controls.

She declared the flight was a comfortable one except over the Persian Gulf, where it was "terribly hot," and over the Taurus Mountains in Asia Minor, where clouds and bad visibility made flying difficult.

With many air achievements to her credit, she lowered the existing record for a trip to India and back by 7½ days to the previous best held by a man made last year. Also, she broke the record for a journey from India to England, 4½ days, made by Barnard last year when flying the same machine as that used by the Duchess.

Cossacks Lead Way in Peru's Vast Trans-Andean Colonization Project

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—With the arrival of groups of Russian and Austrian immigrants in Peru recently the Government's efforts to colonize a vast trans-Andean territory are beginning to bear fruit.

Headed by Gen. Juan Pablchenko, a former member of the Imperial Guard of Russia, the first contingent of Russians to arrive consisted of Cossacks.

The immigrants went over the Andes to the rich Apurimac Valley, where each family is to receive 100 acres of land. Under contract with the Government, Basil Koralevich, a Russian engineer, has acquired 1500 square kilometers for colonization on which he expects ultimately to settle thousands of families of Russians.

Current expenses of the immigrants will be met by Mr. Koralevich until they are able to sustain themselves.

During the next few months many of them will assist in the construction of an automobile road from the town of Ayacucho to the Apurimac Valley.

It is the plan of the Government to unite each tract set apart for colonization by dirt highways with railroad stations or to another highway leading to a Pacific port. Many such highways are now under con-

BIG ADVERTISING FAIR IS OPENED IN GERMANY

Need of Sense of Responsibility in Publicity Is Urged by Speakers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN—The opening of the big Berlin Advertising Exposition took place Aug. 10, serving at the same time as an introduction to the coming International Advertising Convention, which commenced the following day. There are 266 exhibitors who cover 25,000 square meters.

Among them is also The Christian Science Monitor, which possesses a very attractive stand and which is the only big non-German newspaper exhibiting.

"This exhibition is to show the public that good, true, serious advertising is a pleasure and valuable feature of daily life," declared Wilhelm Decher, one of the organizers.

"Considering that about 90 per cent of the population clothes, feeds and amuses itself with the help of advertising, Professor Frentzel declared, 'It is highly important that the advertising profession, which affects the entire material existence of humanity, should be founded on a great sense of responsibility toward the general public.'

Bermuda Farmers Complain Tourists Take Help Away

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Farming in Bermuda is an unsatisfactory condition. The tourist trade, it is claimed, has been the cause.

Schooled to exist on money obtained from visitors, the Bermudian no longer depends upon tilling the ground for a livelihood. Several thousand Portuguese farmers were imported to do the farm work owing to the unwillingness of the natives, but these aliens are now returning home.

At one time Bermuda winter vegetables were in great demand in the New York market, onions and potatoes being the largest shipments. This is now a thing of the past, due to the competition in the American markets. With the recent increase in United States tariffs this condition is still stable.

Crowds gather on the rocky promontory of the lighthouse reservation and on the grassy slopes of old Fort Sewell as the succession of maritime parades makes its way over the annual midsummer races fall a bit short of that at Larchmont, L. I., or Cowes, Eng. But Marblehead holds its own record for starting the tonnage of the squadron that descends upon these waters for the annual midsummer races a few months ago when the public borrowing in order to purchase Liberty bonds, this development had forced the banks to borrow in turn, thus causing an "unprecedented expansion of credit."

He said that common stocks constitute a sound investment, a substantial factor in the great trading in securities—a factor which need not be limited by the quality of the goods it sells to the quality of the goods it has to sell.

The trade figures show that both Germany and the United States are making great gains in Latin-American markets which formerly supplied much employment to British workers and it will be the aim of the coming mission to try and rehabilitate this market.

Both the Federation of British Industries and the London Chamber of Commerce have co-operated in supplying the mission with exact information on which to chart its work.

The mission hopes, it is understood, to pave the way for the further co-operation of British capital and British rail and rolling stock manufacturers in helping both Argentina and Brazil to further develop and modernize their railway systems.

The mission will leave Argentina Sept. 9, remaining in Brazil until Sept. 26.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Nimble 'Cats' and Solid 31-Footers Brave the Wave With Equal Vigor

Fashion as Well as Boats Makes Its Way to Old North Shore for Annual Regatta—Whites Give Way to Dungarees in a Choppy Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Again this year floats a forest of masts and the towering light at Marblehead Neck looks down upon an aristocratic heritage of the days when canvas ruled the seas.

A stiff, off-shore nor'wester drives a fleet of trim Marconi-rigged sloops across the broad waters of Massachusetts Bay. Quincy "cats," with leg-o'-mutton sails go skipping from Four Fathom Nun to William's Rock. Graceful triangle yachts and 31-footers beat their way to windward. Midsummer—and the racing season at Marblehead is in full flood.

This quaint city, whose ships were old when the Nation was yet young, now wears "whites" instead of dungarees. Pleasure sailing has replaced the commerce of an earlier day. But the town has passed on its traditions, for some of the best yachtsmen who ever pulled a main sheet are among the skippers of its modern fleet.

They Are Salty Old Tars

They are real seamen, too, despite the sleek motorcars which they use ashore. With them, sailing is a fine art. When a yacht puts out from Marblehead it takes more than a full blow to make her skipper reef sail.

Yacht clubs that date back to the eighties, breezes as steady as any along the north Atlantic, and a landlocked roadstead admirably suited to small boats—these are the legs on which Marblehead has charted its course to a prominent position in the boating world.

The tonnage of the squadron that descends upon these waters for the annual midsummer races falls a bit short of that at Larchmont, L. I., or Cowes, Eng. But Marblehead holds its own record for starting the tonnage of the squadron that descends upon these waters for the annual midsummer races a few months ago when the public borrowing in order to purchase Liberty bonds, this development had forced the banks to borrow in turn, thus causing an "unprecedented expansion of credit."

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BANK RATE RISE IS ATTACKED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Labor Opposition to 'Exile of American Pay Rolls' Also Emphasized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Much is hoped for from the British Economic Mission which plans to arrive at Buenos Aires on Aug. 20. A commercial survey of Argentina and Brazil will be its object and if possible the volume of trade between the British Isles and these two important countries increased.

The mission is led by Lord D'Abernon, formerly British Ambassador to Germany, and has as additional members, Sir William Clare Lees, representing the textile industries; W. Howard Williams, former general manager of the Central Argentine Railway; Julian Piggott, representing the iron and steel industries; Sir Herbert Gibson, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine; H. Chalkley, commercial counselor to the British Embassy in Buenos Aires, and W. W. Wissowald, of the Department of Overseas Trade.

There has been a good deal of criticism of British selling methods in various overseas markets, and it is hoped for an exhaustive investigation of the subject will bring the head of the mission to the Argentine.

Principles of Wales a few months ago when he suggested that the quality of British salesmanship was not equal to the quality of the goods it has to sell.

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British Trade Mission Off to South America

Group Led by Lord D'Abernon Plans Survey as Basis for Economic Campaign

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GRAF ZEPPELIN DOES EAST TRIP IN RECORD TIME

Takes Only 55 Hrs. 24 Mins. Over 4200-Mile Atlantic Voyage

AERIAL EXPLOITS IN PARIS CROWD EVENTFUL WEEK

'Round-Europe' Airship Race and Women's Flight Arouse Enthusiasm

By CARL MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Climaxing a week full of aviation news for France was the passing over the capital of the Zeppelin, on its way back to Germany from the United States. Those watching saw it nosing through beams of sunrise. Its course took it in an arc roughly parallel to the Seine as it curves past the Eiffel Tower and through Paris. With motors droning steadily and tall fire gleaming, the airship finally disappeared eastward.

Other happenings of note may be listed as follows. First, Lord Thompson returned with Laurent Eyraud, French Air Minister, from England, and the French are keenly interested in conversations regarding the Anglo-French air accord. The points to which most attention is being given are the agreement to co-operate on the proposed French routes to Madagascar and Indo-China. Second, the announcement of the formation of a French trans-African airline. This was at present the exploration of routes and designation of landing fields. Third, the French Aero Cup has declared forfeit for the Schneider Cup seaplane race. This is a disappointment, for it was known that best French pilots had been preparing for the event. The cup was donated by a Frenchman, and it was hoped it might have been retained for the country.

Fourth, the departure of light airplanes on the first "round-Europe" race was a memorable occasion at Le Bourget Aerodrome and has stimulated interest in private flying. The leading machines are expected back about Aug. 14, after having stopped at three cities and covered 4,000 miles.

Fifth, the Prince of Wales has increased his popularity with the French public by an unheralded visit in an open record at a meet for a game of golf, demonstrating the usefulness of a light machine.

Sixth, the Lyons airport has been leased by the state to the local Chamber of Commerce, becoming the first large aerodrome administered by private individuals.

Seventh, honors have been shown on a young French girl, Marie Sebastian, during the past week for having won the world's endurance record for women by a flight of 26 hours and 46 minutes. Eighth, Dien domine Coates, crack pilot, is again standing by for a big attempt. This time it is said, it will not be the Atlantic crossing he will seek but he will go after the world's long distance record.

Airplanes Arrive
By CARL MONITOR BUREAU

BUCHAREST.—About 60 of the 80 airplanes participating in the International Race for light machines across Europe and back organized by the French Aero Club arrived here from Yugoslavia, Germany, Swiss, Czech, Italian and French clubs are competing and individual Canadians and English women, and Belgians and Yugoslavs. The participating aviators are starting back immediately across Hungary for France.

GRAF ZEPPELIN DOES EAST TRIP IN RECORD TIME

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distance at an average of 75 miles, a brilliant performance, in the opinion of aviation experts.

It is generally considered that the breaking of the record for the first long flight on her round-the-world flight speaks well for her prospects on the remaining three laps.

Leaving Lakehurst at 11:39 p.m. (eastern standard time) on Aug. 7, the Graf took a course almost due east along the forty-second parallel until it was half-way across the Atlantic, when it cut northward to near the English coast and crossed the Channel to France at a point near Cherbourg.

It reached Paris at 6:31 a.m. (12:31 a.m. eastern standard time) Aug. 10, circling the city at a moderate height. Early risers, going to work, cheered from the streets below. The great craft dipped once, majestically, and disappeared in the east on its final lap of 350 miles to Friedrichshafen via Besancon and Basel.

Beats All Records

The previous eastward crossing of the Graf Zeppelin from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, in October, 1928, took 68 hours and 36 minutes. Its two westward crossings took, first, 111 hours and 38 minutes, and the recent trip, approximately 93 hours.

The British dirigible R-34 in 1919 required 64 hours and 13 minutes to go from Mineola, L. I., to Croydon, England.

Sighting of the Graf Zeppelin over Paris came as a complete surprise. It previously had been supposed that the dirigible would follow the southern coast of England and fly over London.

At a point midway in the Atlantic and about 40 degrees west of Greenwich, the Zeppelin turned northeastward from the forty-second parallel until it reached the forty-ninth parallel at 26 west longitude. From this point it followed the Great Circle

to a point just west of the Azores, where it turned northward to follow the forty-second parallel across the Atlantic to Europe.

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to a point just west of the Azores, where it turned northward to follow the forty-second parallel across the Atlantic to Europe.

The previous eastward crossing of the Graf Zeppelin from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, in October, 1928, took 68 hours and 36 minutes. Its two westward crossings took, first, 111 hours and 38 minutes, and the recent trip, approximately 93 hours.

The British dirigible R-34 in 1919 required 64 hours and 13 minutes to go from Mineola, L. I., to Croydon, England.

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The previous eastward crossing of the Graf Ze

RISK IN FAILURE AT THE HAGUE HELD TOO GREAT

British Economist Finds Reasons for Concessions by Debt Conference

By RALPH FREDERIC BREWER
LONDON.—If Germany pays £50,000,000 annually, Great Britain will get its full proportion through not its full quota under the Young plan, not if less than 26,000,000 francs can get more than her share, declares W. T. Layton, editor of the Economist, in an article in the Daily News on the present controversy at The Hague.

He continues: "The chance of payments falling below £50,000,000 is small, but Mr. Snowden is unwilling to take the risk." Mr. Layton adds that three features of the plan—redistribution in the British percentage under the Spa agreement, France's large share of Germany's unconditional "payments," and deliveries in kind—are "undoubtedly defects in the plan from the British viewpoint. The question is whether they are so serious as to justify the risk of breaking up the conference."

Possible Results Enumerated

Mr. Layton numerates the possible consequences of complete failure at The Hague as follows:

"Evacuation of the Rhine land by France may be postponed, with all the disadvantages to the peace of Europe which that would involve. If Great Britain alone withdraws its troops, that will mean political estrangement from France."

After Sept. 1, next, full payments under the Dawes scheme would be due from Germany. It is generally accepted that these are too large for Germany to bear, and to ask her paying them when the world is no longer confident she can do so would precipitate a financial crisis. It was largely the danger of financial calamity that Great Britain, which induced the experts to stick to their thankless task in April, when a deadlock seemed inevitable. Great Britain would be seriously affected by a financial crisis in Germany.

If the British delegation is responsible for a break-up of the conference on which Europe has built high hopes for a settlement of political as well as financial questions outstanding since the war, it will isolate this country diplomatically and weaken our international influence. Breakdown of the plan in which eminent United States citizens have played the rôle of mediators will cause great disappointment to America and strengthen its reluctance to remain on the American continent until late in October.

Mr. Churchill Opposes Plan

QUEBEC (P)—Winston Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, here for a tour of the United States and Canada, upheld the position taken by his successor, Philip Snowden, that British appointment of German reparations under the Young plan was inadequate.

The apportionments provided by the Dawes plan had been satisfactory, Mr. Churchill said.

Mr. Churchill has just arrived from Australia. He said he expected to remain on the American continent

until late in October.

In face of these consequences of failure, it is of the utmost importance to avoid a breakdown. It is unreasonable for other countries to claim the Young plan is unalterable, but it must be remembered that it is the result of give and take by all countries. Mr. Snowden's points of departure for negotiation, and as all are interested in the success of the conference, it is to be hoped other delegates will agree to their immediate discussion. But it would be asking too much to claim they should be conceded in full before other matters are debated."

BRITISH PERSIST DEMANDING DEBT TERMS' REVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

that he is in a compromising mood. M. Briand's communiqué, throwing the blame of the threatened breakdown of the conference on the British, has not improved his relations with Mr. Snowden. At the same time, it is said the French are preparing to make considerable concessions to Mr. Snowden's demand for restoration of existing percentages, and that they may be willing to give Britain a continuance of the 26 per cent derived from tax on German exports.

If this be true, this certainly will assist in a compromise, but Mr. Snowden is determined that the French shall give way also to the British demand for fairer treatment under non-pensionable annuities, under which France is to obtain five-sixths of these payments.

Cabinet Supports Mr. Snowden

Mr. Snowden has been strengthened in his position by the support of his colleagues in the British Cabinet, who have all written congratulating him on the stand he has taken. He gains the £2,000,000 which he declares Great Britain will lose under the Young plan by reduction of the existing percentages; he would be in a better position to make a concession. As Germany is not likely to reduce her payment to non-pensionable annuities without the general scheme of reparations being revised, would it not be arranged he well for him to go off with the bird in hand?

It is also stated that the French are prepared to consider British objections to the international bank, while a rumor has reached The Hague that American bankers are beginning to consider whether they should not have something to say to assist in a settlement which would be greatly to the benefit of the world.

Manchester Guardian Stresses British Isolation in Politics of Europe

By RALPH FREDERIC BREWER
LONDON.—Prime Minister Macdonald's dramatic flight from Lissabon was understood to be connected with the Hague reparations crisis, but this was generally discounted in official circles, although the Prime Minister's secretary declared he had "never said he would not go."

The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on the effect of Mr. Snowden's plain speaking, says:

"One thing emerges clearly: that in this matter, and perhaps a good many more, we are alone in Europe. The situation is typical, and shows once more it is only to Anglo-American leadership that we can look if the world's peace is to be organized. That is the wider lesson of the tumult stirred up on the European continent by Mr. Snowden's speech at The Hague."

The Latin bloc against Great Brit-

ain's claims is said to have been strengthened by the speech of Alberto Pirelli, member of the experts' committee on reparations, citing reasons why Italy's effort in the World War should receive recognition. The speech is reported to have been received with great enthusiasm by the Fascist press. "The idea of an equal division of sacrifices in the Great War," says the *Giornale d'Italia*, should be transformed in peace time to one of equal reparations benefits and equal losses." The Italian paper recalls that England received over 2,500,000 square kilometers of new land after the war, with a population of 5,000,000 inhabitants; France, 900,000 square kilometers, with 4,500,000 new subjects; but Italy only 90,000 square kilometers with 100,000 inhabitants.

Meanwhile, Italy after many years' discord, finds herself in a friendly association with France, a fact which is evidenced by the great importance the Italian press gives to Prime Minister Mussolini's invitation to General Gouraud, military Governor of Paris, to assist in maneuvers of the Alpine regiments being held in Trentino.

Washington Officials Hope for Accord at The Hague

WASHINGTON (P)—Intervention by Prime Minister MacDonald was looked upon by the official and diplomatic circles here as the main hope for averting a collapse of the conference at The Hague considering the Young plan.

Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, said that the United States is desirous of seeing some final settlement of the reparations question evolved by the powers. The American Government does not necessarily support the Young plan, he added, or any other form of settlement in preference to another. He emphasized that the attitude of the United States is one of indifference to the method of settlement, since the American Government has completely dissociated itself from the question.

Mr. Cotton said that the question of American moral support for the British position at The Hague, as expounded by Philip Snowden, has not come up, and he indicated his belief that the United States Government would not be called upon for such a decision.

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Turk Reply Raises Protest in Greece

ATHENS.—The Turkish negative reply to the Greek proposal to settle questions at issue between the two countries by arbitration has called forth violent press criticism and much surprise in official circles. The Turks are reminded that during the past year Ismet Pasha announced that no political differences existed between Turkey and Greece, but only financial and juridical questions of a private nature. The same idea was emphasized in letters exchanged between Ismet and Eleutherios Venizelos, and assurances were given the latter by the Turkish Minister during his visits to Rome and Paris.

Now, however, in Constantinople, Greeks who still hold passports dating from the days when Turkey was under the Sultan are considered guilty of a political crime on the supposition that they assisted the Allies during the occupation of Constantinople at the end of the World War. The Greeks assert that even if the accusations were true, Agora assumed the obligation by the Lausanne treaty to grant an amnesty to such persons.

But Greece does not want arbitration for this question alone, but for all the problems which during the last six years have been finally discussed between the two countries.

Telegraph Hestia, an Athens daily, indignantly tells Anzora that Turkey will regret her intrusiveness, because, first, no real force exists behind it, but on the contrary increasing troubles; secondly, because post-war Europe's desire for peace and justice is now powerful enough to impose itself on those attempting to thwart it.

ROCKETS URGE PLANES INTO AIR

DESSAU, Germany (P)—A successful demonstration of an invention expected to enable airplanes to take off with much heavier loads for long distance flights, has been made on the Elbe River here. The rocket system of propulsion, which has already been applied experimentally to land vehicles, gave the starting energy to a Junkers single-motored seaplane.

Three rockets fixed on the lower part of the wing on each side were fired by electric sparks, and drove the plane forward immediately so that it rose easily. It was claimed that six rockets were enough to start the plane with a load of five tons, which would be impossible with the motor power installed. The plane was of the same type as the trans-Atlantic Bremen.

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The Latin bloc against Great Brit-

Sinking Sun Silhouettes Old Marblehead on a Western Sky



hang by their doors. Ferryboat Lane is packed hard by the tread of many feet.

But in the winter it is something of a different story. Over on the Neck, where large homes open hospitable doors during the summer, there are only a few permanent residents.

"It's getting' more active," one old sailor opined. "Last winter the milk man drove over for the first time off-season. He had four customers."

Eisteddfod Singers Emulate Old Bards

By RALPH FREDERIC BREWER

LIVERPOOL.—The Welsh National Eisteddfod devoted the fourth day's proceedings to solo singing, choral singing, children's action songs, folk dances, adjudication of original vocal and instrumental compositions, and male voice choral competitions.

Pennillion-singing, an art peculiar to Wales, consists in improvisatory adding of parts to old national tunes in which mere vocal quality counts little, and winning competitors gain prizes by a skillful mingling of verbal and musical rhythm.

The prize of £30 and the trophy offered for the best original vocal or instrumental composition was won by Franklin Sparks of Salisbury, Wiltshire, for his violin concerto.

Dr. Craville Bantock in giving the adjudication said he could not remember reading any composition containing so much musical interest, and suggested that a committee seriously consider the performance of the successful work at some future Eisteddfod.

The prize for action songs for parties of children under 15 years was won by Clwyd Party of Denbigh, trained by Tom Powell. The male voice choral competition for 40 to 50 voices for a prize of £50 was won by Gwent Glee Singers of Nantyglo, Monmouthshire, conducted by Alban Evans. The second prize went to the Warrington Male Choral Union conducted by Alfred Highson.

Drunken Fliers Barred by State

Continued from Page 1)

SAIL HOLDS SWAY FOR MARBLEHEAD YACHTING SEASON

about the harbor, making one's way among the hundreds of boats where, like as not, a wealthy owner himself is swabbing the deck or bending on a new sail.

At some clubs a nautical "chauffeur" brings the craft around to the club landing, handles the jib and stays during the race and then takes the yacht back to the main "garage." But not here. Even the youngest sailor cares for his own boat from the time he steps into his first Brutal Beast until he becomes the master of a 25-rater, rigged for heavy weather.

It is the rougher water which is the delight of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy and one of the outstanding skippers of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Perhaps his most famousfeat was the handling of the Resolute in the races for the America's Cup against the Shamrock IV in 1920. In present races he is sailing his "Q" boat Bat, one of the largest class at Marblehead with the exception of the Bar Harbor 31-footers.

Deacon Goes In for Motorboating

Mr. Adams' summer home is at Cohasset, 15 miles across Massachusetts Bay. Early last week, with his son and another boy, he drove the Bat across the Bay in the teeth of a 30-knot nor'wester to Marblehead. Picking up his mooring off the Eastern Yacht Club, he and his crew stripped the sails off the yacht, took them ashore and brought out another set used only for racing. Had the contest been the only one, instead of the beginning of a series, the Bat would have been brought back into the harbor after the race, the sails swapped again and a start would have been made back to Cohasset no matter what the hour might have been.

There have been scores of times that the genial secretary has flopped round all night in a calm and fog in Massachusetts Bay, when an outboard motor buttoned to the tender would have chugged the yacht across in a couple of hours. But the veteran abjures anything but sail, and his devotion to the old rig is such that one of his friends, on hearing of his appointment, remarked: "I never thought the Deacon would go in for motorboating."

As the center of all this activity, Marblehead has a busy time. From early June to late September, its yacht yards are filled with a tangle of sailing maul and chisel. Hotels brighten up the ships' lanterns which

are to be used to illuminate the Department of Motor Vehicles in such cases, the penalty for operating an airplane while intoxicated may be from one month to two years' imprisonment.

Under the Massachusetts aviation law which gives jurisdiction to the Department of Motor Vehicles in such cases, the penalty for operating an airplane while intoxicated may be from one month to two years' imprisonment.

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Scouts' Ideals Pattern for Peace Era, Chief Tells Crowds at Big Jamboree

Universal Change-Over to Unselfish Aspirations Is Great Need Today, Declares Sir Robert Baden-Powell—World Scouting Congress Ends Aug. 12

By RALPH FREDERIC BREWER
BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, speaking at the concluding session of the fifth International Scouting congress, said: "Now is the opportunity for trying to make a better world on the ruins of the old. The world is hungry for peace, but peace will not come merely through the League's legislation or alliances—they are never to be depended upon because there is too much political value in them. True peace can only be founded on the will for peace in the people themselves."

In recent days Japan had changed from an old-fashioned nation to a very up-to-date one, and in Italy the whole nation had changed in character under the direction of one man—Benito Mussolini. That man abolished the Boys Scouts because he knew it was all-important to keep hold of the rising generation right through and train them to an ideal. Commissioner H. W. Hoggs, chief of the Indian contingent, received the following message from the Viceroy of India: "The Chief Scout of the World has wired that the Indian contingent at the jamboree has earned a great name for its smartness in camp and in appearance. As Chief Scout of India

FRANCE LOOKS TO LEFT; MOVES TOWARD RIGHT

Heart Is Radical, but Pockt Conservative, Williamstown Lecturer Explains

By A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Dr. André Siegfried, who has already revealed American life to the French in his justly popular book, "America Comes of Age," sought to lift the curtain on some of the mysteries of French politics in his second lecture before the members of the Institute of Politics.

French governments may fall so fast that public ministers crowd each other on the platform, and out into the Republic is in no particular danger, Dr. Siegfried explained, because the political heads of the French is situated Left, but the pocket of the French (and every one of them has a pocket) is situated on the Right.

French politics are concentrated about the discussion of, in use Dr. Siegfried's words, "principles." Major disputes arise over such "principles" as whether Joan of Arc belongs to the Republic Party or not, or what names should be assigned to certain streets.

After the Steam Blows Off

"After the steam blows off there is nothing to be concerned about," he said, "because everybody goes quietly and peacefully to a cafe and nothing is changed."

In Siegfried remarked further that because most French people desire to be considered progressive nobody will call himself a conservative, and consequently French politics is apparently radical, but basically conservative.

"It is in a sense that as a proprietor the Frenchman will stubbornly oppose any form of social revolution such as the Russian revolution," he explained.

"Of course, he may speak revolution but he does not want it. You may meet in the room of a French people calling themselves revolutionaries. Socialists, or even Communists, who are comfortable proprietors of land and who would never think that revolution means that they should be deprived of their own private property."

Nation Is for "Small People"

"It is easy to say who gives the tone to French political life; not the ruling classes, obviously, whatever may be their immense influence in production and culture. In the political field the Republic belongs to the small people, and they mean, indeed, that the Republic should belong to them."

The political idea of the Republic is to maintain the right of everybody to assert himself, outside of the rich and the powerful—an aim which is rather social than material and which very clearly describes the spirit of the present regime.

As a democracy obviously is inspired by the will to maintain the purity of the race, the French Nation feels that she lives by individualism, and has a profound and probably sound instinct which teaches her that she should do nothing which might risk or impair individualism."

In a phrase then, as Dr. Siegfried himself put it, the French people are extremist in their idealism, but at the same time, "They have a live taste for order."

BANK RATE RISE IS ATTACKED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)
not be subjected to artificial restriction on the part of the Federal Reserve.

The Federal Reserve Bank's latest act," Mr. Peabody, "is undoubtedly to be interpreted as an attempt to arrest fear in the public."

This Institute is gradually coming more closely to grips with the problem of disarmament, and while most of the round table discussions, led by Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, centered about the historic failure of the Geneva conference, George Young, a member of the British Parliament, stirred considerable interest by his declaration that the next conference of naval limitation, if it is to succeed, must be solely in the interests of all the nations.

Mr. Young stated that Great Britain would be "delighted to share the job of policing the seas with the Americans if they wish to accept our terms."

He assured his audience that his country is committed to the basic idea of parity, and that its great concern over a large number of small cruisers, as evidenced solely at the Geneva conference, was solely in the interests of all the nations.

He said that Great Britain had polished the seas for about three centuries and had found small cruisers best suited to this task.

Question of Little Cruisers

With respect to Mr. Young's view that the small cruiser equipped with the six-inch gun is not a very formidable fighting craft, Rear Admiral Hussey was of the opinion that such cruisers constitute quite a formidable naval weapon and that they should, even as the 10,000-ton cruisers, be definitely based on a basis of parity between the United States and Great Britain.

Expressing what he believed to be a prevalent American point of view, Prof. Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton University said that the prospect of an Anglo-American war is not in the minds of the American people, but that they are inclined to foresee that Great Britain, by virtue of its obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations to take action against an aggressor nation, might feel compelled greatly to restrict American commerce.

For this reason Professor Brown urged that negotiations for Anglo-American naval reduction turn not upon the technical question of the number of variously sized cruisers, but upon the policies for which the cruisers might be used.

Trade Embargo Again Up

In this connection Mr. Young again called attention to the much-disputed proposal that the United States should refuse both money and

Boys Make Their Own 'Gas'



University of Oklahoma Oil Refining Plant. With Derrick at Left, Tube Still in Center, and Fractionating Tower at Right. Inset—Prof. F. W. Padgett of School of Petroleum Engineering.

College Oil Men Use Own Refinery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla.—Analysis of the crude oil of the Crozby field in Russia will be, perhaps, the first assignment for students in refinery engineering when classwork is resumed at the University of Oklahoma in September.

Speaking at the round table on Canadian-American relations Prof. Leslie Thomason, consulting engineer of Montreal, expressed the opinion that the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway to the sea would prove to profound benefit to Canada.

"The St. Lawrence route," he said, "will bring about real transportation saving, it will act as a regulator of railroad rates, it will stabilize and make more secure Canada's competitive position, and will provide abundant work for the citizens of the St. Lawrence basin. The project will create in the lower St. Lawrence basin a highly industrialized development."

Fraser Salmon Pact Ratification Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government launched a campaign for the ratification of the Canadian-American Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Treaty with the issuance here of a statement by S. L. Howe, commissioner of fisheries, declaring that this pact would be of immeasurable advantage to Canada.

After a detailed outline of the treaty, to prove that it contained no clauses which could adversely affect the interests of either signatory, Mr. Howe declared that only through an agreement could the great salmon resources of the Fraser River be restored, for neither country could effect this result alone.

Among other commodities manufactured in American branch plants abroad, Mr. Woll listed the following: Electrical appliances, kodaks, cash registers, radiators for heating, talking machines, breakfast food, pneumatic tools, lingerie, women's clothing, accounting machinery, sewing machine parts, electric batteries, telephone apparatus, shoes, knitted products, cheese, chemicals, rubber goods, toilet preparations and numerous others.

"We witness," he added, "the transference of this large pay roll to a foreign country with all of the repercussions caused by the passing of a pay roll from hand to hand down the line exchange for every variety of commodity. In addition to this there is transferred to the new location in a foreign country the considerable pay roll incidental to the erection of a factory and installation of machinery."

Pay Roll Goes Into Exile

"It will be said—in fact, it has been said—that the profits from these ventures come back to Americans. That is true if and when there are profits, but granted that there are always profits then we can say only that the return is to stock and bond holders, and not to the masses of our people. The great pay rolls are gone forever, and pay rolls are usually and necessarily greater than dividends."

"It would be idle to even suggest that the loaning of money abroad be stopped, for that could not be done. But I do say, using perhaps more candor than is good policy for anyone, that it will be strange, indeed, if somewhere in the future there will not be a penalty for us as the result of holding so large a mortgage upon other nations."

The technique of competition is the only technique we have. If the world were willing to enter upon an era of co-operation it could not do so because it is unprepared for such a relationship. We are working in that direction, but our progress is slow."

"In the meantime all informed men of rational natures remain nationalists. As I see it, we are about to enter upon a period of international competition that will overshadow anything of the kind the world has ever known."

The world is very probably entering upon a new era of discovery and invention in heretofore unexplored fields. We do not know what lies before us. It may be that we are facing a revolution in industrial meth-

HOOVER MARKET PLAN INDORSED BY GRANGER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—David Agans, master of the New Jersey State Grange and overseer of the National Grange, in a statement here declared it is the duty of the Grange to back President Hoover in his marketing act and naming of a farm board.

He declared the board is composed of big men, each of whom has demonstrated ability in some line.

"We must get behind the President 100 per cent, and not rock the boat," he declared. Mr. Agans was here to attend an executive committee meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange.

VERMONT IS CLINGING TO HORSES AND OXEN

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The oxen and horses of Vermont are still clinging to the spinning wheel in the realm of Vermont antiques. Statistics made public by the State Department of Agriculture numbered 599 oxen, as compared to 725 last year.

That the Vermont farmer is not as ready as dispense with his horses was indicated by the fact that 54,851 of the animals were listed, compared to 57,061 last year.

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munitions to a nation or nations at war unless Congress should adopt a policy which many believe would tend to make war less likely and the freedom of the seas a source of unity rather than of conflict between the United States and Great Britain.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, presenting to the full session of the institute the attitude of organized labor on the increasing volume of American capital invested abroad, declared this condition is tending to undermine the protective tariff and is resulting in a serious menace to labor by depriving it of work and by flooding the home market with foreign-made commodities.

Mr. Woll pointed out that there is at least \$3,500,000,000 of American capital invested in productive enterprise in other countries, and characterized this new financial policy as "depriving our workers of the opportunity of employment in all these industries, while our consuming population is exploited by the manufacturers who import the products in a patent-protected market at prices based on American wages."

"The lending of American money," Mr. Woll said, "to a competing country or the investment of American money in a competing country will in the end prove equally detrimental to domestic bankers and manufacturers."

Workman's Danger Immediate

The workman's danger is immediate. He has only one interest at stake—the preservation of an American market for his labor. The domestic banker is momentarily blinded by high interest rates on foreign loans and by his ability to "accept" foreign bills without putting up reserves and otherwise employing anything more than credit.

So, too, the manufacturer is being led into the masses by the will-of-the-wind of increased foreign purchasing power or by the delusion that he can avoid immigration laws by setting up his own factories in cheap labor countries.

The American manufacturer who builds his factory on foreign soil for the ostensible purpose of meeting the patent law requirements and getting around tariff barriers of the market in which he sets up his factory—and who, incidentally, is secretly and even openly considering joining in the attacks on the American tariff—not only builds his foreign factory on sand but undermines the foundations of his factory at home.

This analysis will supplement present methods even more rapidly than mass production supplanted the methods of the last century. Our duty to our country demands that we conserve all our resources, that we be constantly on the alert."

Speaking at the round table on Canadian-American relations Prof. Leslie Thomason, consulting engineer of Montreal, expressed the opinion that the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway to the sea would prove to profound benefit to Canada.

"The St. Lawrence route," he said, "will bring about real transportation saving, it will act as a regulator of railroad rates, it will stabilize and make more secure Canada's competitive position, and will provide abundant work for the citizens of the St. Lawrence basin. The project will create in the lower St. Lawrence basin a highly industrialized development."

This analysis will be devoid of laboratory routine, for the students will help run the oil through the university's new 300-barrel refinery, right on the campus. And the experiment will take on added interest, since Prof. F. W. Padgett, who directed operation of the refinery and technical classes in refinery engineering, is spending the summer in Russia conducting short courses for refinery engineers in the employ of the Soviet Government. The Crozby field is one of his scheduled stops.

Oklahomans are beginning to realize that the university has attained a unique position, for this is declared to be the first school in the world to have a full-sized oil refinery on the campus.

The plant, valued at nearly \$100,000, consists of a 90-foot fractionating tower and a tube still, completely equipped with controls and recording instruments, and seven storage tanks ranging from 25 to 250 barrels capacity. The petroleum is heated in the still and forced through the fractionating tower where the vapors are condensed into gasoline, kerosenes, naphthas, gas oils and lubricating distillates.

FORD ESTABLISHES COSTLY PRECEDENT

LAPEER, Mich. (AP)—Henry Ford purchased an old lumbering industry machine shop here to be moved to his museum of early American history at Dearborn. While he was talking with the owners three small boys left Jalisco for the United States in one year. Deputy Jesus Cuellar was named Provisional Governor.

It is charged that State authorities confiscated public funds for their own use and built themselves palatial residences in Guadalajara. The committee said that 30,000 families left Jalisco for the United States in one year. Deputy Jesus Cuellar was named Provisional Governor.

JAPANESE OBSERVES BREATHING OF TREES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Ethics is a required basic subject in the agricultural schools of Japan, according to Dr. Eiichi Hirano of Tottori Agricultural College.

Professor Hirano is now at the University of California citrus experiment station at Riverside studying the stomata, or "breathing holes" of leaves from citrus trees, with the hope of discovering something new in relation to this branch of natural science.

MAINE TO PRESERVE WILD LIFE OF WOODS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Establishment of preserves where the wild life of the woods may be preserved, is becoming a subject of increasing interest throughout Maine.

There are already a few game preserves in the State, but these are, for the most part, places where the game had greatly diminished before the tracts of land were set aside.

At a recent session of the Maine

House of Representatives, a bill was introduced to establish preserves in the State.

It is expected that the bill will be passed.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

52 Boylston St. Boston

INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Ivy Corset Shop

378 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

One Minute from Symphony Hall

CALL OR TELEPHONE

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY

Household Furniture Storage

Edw. L. Wings, General

FARM MIGRATION TO CITY BACKED BY ECONOMISTS

Democratic Senators Differ on Relief Theories at Virginia Institute

By RICHARD L. STROUT
RELIEF TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Two strikingly different views of farm relief dominated discussions at the Institute of Public Affairs that lasted virtually throughout an entire day.

On one side were a group of economists drawn chiefly from academic fields and with no personal interest in the great problem of agricultural depression, who declared almost unanimously that the movement from the farm to the city is the only remedy for overproduction, and that no legislative panacea can do more than temporarily modify the effect of improving on that which has made it possible for fewer and fewer farmers to feed the nation.

On the other hand members of the United States Senate recalled the promises that they and the presidential candidates gave in the last election and insisted that "farm relief" must still be made readily through legislative means.

Even in this contention, however, the spokesmen of the Senate differed, although members of the same political party, and as though to emphasize the final contradiction which the present situation has produced, Tom Connally, Democratic Senator from Texas, indicated the support of the South for the western plan of farm debentures, while David L. Walsh, Democratic Senator from Massachusetts, reversed the usual New England approval of tariffs and supported instead, the old time Southern plan for free trade.

High Food Costs Opposed

Mr. Walsh objected to the farm debenture plan, save as a last resort, and served notice in unmistakable terms that members of his party in the industrial centers of the East will strenuously oppose tariff increases that put up the price of foodstuffs for city dwellers.

ket for the products of the farmer, but a series of disconnected markets, and that the chief element in the situation was the cost of transportation from the farm to these detached markets. For example, in the East potatoes came down from the Canadian provinces in time when there was a potato shortage in Maine. To impose any more restrictive tariff than the present one against such imports, he said, would be to impose a heavy burden upon the consumer in the eastern industrial areas.

He protest against a duty of such a nature, he said, "of little benefit ever to anybody, and which, precisely at those times when millions of poor housewives find it hard work to feed their families, places an unnecessary burden on them."

Proposed increases of the tariff on imports of Canadian milk and cream were attacked on the same ground by Mr. Walsh.

The only effect of such tariffs, he said, would be to bring in milk and cream to the East from the western farm areas, by which the farmer would not be benefited, but only the transportation companies.

Revision of Freight Rates

"Something should be done to help American agriculture. We all are agreed about that. But manipulating the tariff so as to fool the farmer is not the way to do it. The correction of the enormous waste of distribution in the handling and trading aspects of distribution is one of the things to do, but the principal aid that the Government could render would be a general overhauling of legislative arrangements."

While economists and politicians were joining issue on the question of farm distress, the future of a specific agricultural region was taken up at another conference, where Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturer's Record, forecast tremendous growth to the South through industrialization.

"From one end of the South to the other," he said, "new discoveries are being made of mineral resources, upon which future great industries will be built. With accumulation of wealth will come broad educational advances," said Mr. Edmonds.

Lessening Labor Surplus

"So long as there is a surplus of labor in the South, as at present, so long will wages necessarily be lower than they should be. Every successive crop started in the South increases the employment of labor, lessens the surplus supply, draws tenant farmers away from impoverished land, and gives them an opportunity to make a living in industrial work."

"Every new factory built and every mine opened, by increasing the number of industrial employees, increases the home demand for the diversified products of the farm and opens new opportunities for the young men and young women coming out of the colleges of the South, many thousands of whom have in the past gone to the North and West because of the lack of opportunity in the South."

List of Candidates Submitted to Bishop

BOGOTÁ, Colombia (By U. P.)—The newspaper El Espectador reports that a parliamentary group of so-called "doctrinists" has submitted to Archbishop Perdomo of Bogotá the names of five presidential candidates, asking the viewpoint of the church as to which is the better qualified.

The names included Vasquez Cobos, Casas, Minister to Paris; former Minister of War Rengifo; former President of the Senate Urine, and Chairman of the Conservative Directorate Ferrero.

While the "doctrinist" group stresses the impartiality of Archbishop Perdomo, friends of Senator Guillermo Valencia, one of the leading candidates whose name was not submitted for consideration, condemn the action, declaring themselves against the "clergy's interference in politics."

PACKERS WANT BAN LIFTED WASHINGTON (AP)—The Armour and Swift groups of packers have asked the District of Columbia Supreme Court here to modify the consent decree of 1920 under which, along with other large packers, were required to restrict their activities to the meat-packing business.

Contrasted with this view was that of Senator Connally, who made a plea for the export debenture plan on the ground that this would remove the farmers' economic inequality with industry which he said is now protected by an artificial tariff.

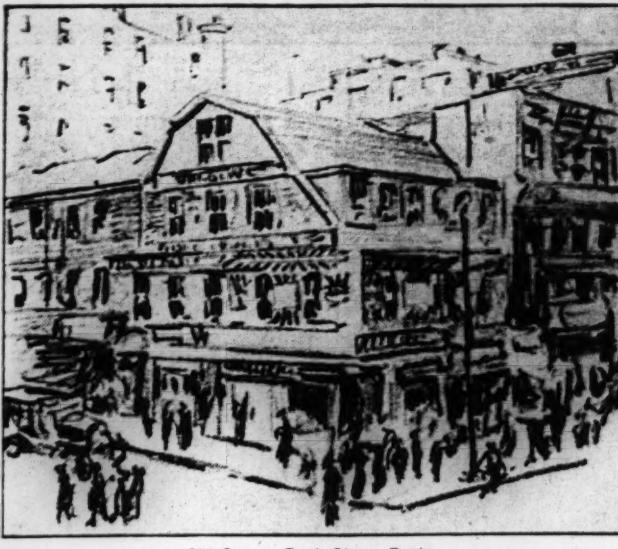
A high tariff against imports of foreign food products will not of itself greatly aid the farmer, Mr. Connally argued, because the United States exports, rather than imports food. The debenture plan, however, would take care of the exportable surplus, he said.

That plan is based upon the theory that since the farmer must sell his goods in a world free competitive market he should in theory be allowed to exchange in that market manufactured goods, and bring them back into the United States duty free. But in order to obviate the mechanics and the practical obstacles which would be met in such a process, it provides that when he exports his products the Treasury will issue him a certificate, and he can tender that certificate at the Custom House in payment of tariff duties upon imported goods.

Senator Walsh agreed that the contemplated tariff will be only partially effectual in relieving the distress of the farmer. He urged protective duties on manufactured products and farm goods alike in the field while there is high competition with foreign products, but not otherwise. Particularly, he said, he objected to the levying of duties on some farm products which would constitute a heavy burden on some sections of the country without corresponding benefits to the farmer.

Mr. Walsh said that the ineffectiveness of tariffs was due in part to the fact that there was no central mar-

A Famous Literary Haunt



Old Corner Book Store, Boston

Old Corner Bookstore Rich in History of Literary Growth for Half Century

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

When the Old Corner Bookstore was at the corner of School and Washington Streets, it occupied an estate which once belonged to the husband of the famous Ann Hutchinson, who lived in Boston about 1634, was the leader of the Antimillians and daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury of London. Her mother was great-aunt to John Dryden, the poet, and thus is this thread of connection with the English poet woven into the rich fabric which has been the history of the Old Corner Bookstore.

The building bore the date 1712 and was the first building of brick in the city, built immediately after the great fire of 1711. Thomas Crease built it and used it as dwelling house and apothecary shop until 1828. After that time it was always occupied by booksellers, having been successively the quarters of Carter & Hender, W. D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor & Fields, E. P. Dutton & Co., and A. Williams & Co.

For more than half a century the Old Corner Bookstore was famous in the annals of literature. Boston It was not the only literary center, but it was the first and, in some ways, the most brilliant. It had a low, gambrel roof, a row of dormer windows and a generally quaint exterior, and it was not abandoned as a bookstore until the early 1900's.

Gathered Rich Tradition

When it was first occupied as a book shop Carter & Hender occupied it; this was in 1828. William D. Ticknor came into proprietorship in 1833 with the formation of the firm of Allen & Ticknor. From 1837 to 1844, Mr. Ticknor conducted it alone. Then the firm of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, the beginning of a long partnership between Mr. Ticknor and James T. Fields was established.

In 1865 the imprint of Ticknor & Fields began to appear on the choice publications of the house. Mr. Fields became "literary partner." He had his offices in the "curtailed corner" at the quiet rear of the shop; literary folk found out that he was easy of access to them and there he was pictured thus by George William Curtis in one of his "Easy Chair" essays in Harper's.

"Suddenly, from behind the green curtain, came a ripple of laughter,

Lathrop and the rest were accustomed to gather there. Nora Perry, Louisa M. Alcott, Harriet Prescott, "and other clever pen-women" came there.

Ticknor & Fields were proud of their "author's parlor."

Fewer Hours Favored by Yarn Operatives

GASTONIA, N. C. (AP)—The Gastonia Gazette says that a voluntary reduction in hours of work per week from 60 to 55, with the same wages for 55 hours that prevailed at 60, has been announced by the combed yarn mills of Gaston County effective at once. Approximately 25,000 operatives are affected.

With the exception of three or four small mills in scattered parts of the county, which had orders compelling them to run the extra hours for the next week or two, every combed yarn mill in the county now is running only 55 hours per week, five hours under the state law.

Mill operatives were given their choice of whether they would work five full days of 11 hours each, or five and one-half days of 10 hours each. Under the former plan there would be five full days and no work on Saturday. By the second arrangement they would work 10 hours per day for the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday.

In nearly every instance the operatives, by popular vote, elected to work five days of 11 hours and have all of Saturday as a holiday. Only the combed yarn mills of the country are affected, but they constitute the greater part of the textile industry in the country.

COURT TRAVELS AFAR TO HEAR ESKIMO CASE

EDMONTON, Alta.—An unusual trial was held this summer at Akavik on the Arctic Ocean when Judge Debus of Edmonton, E. C. Darling as Crown Prosecutor, and C. E. Gariepy as counsel for the defense, traveled 2000 miles from Edmonton to sit in judgment on two native Eskimos.

This is said to be the most northerly point to which a British court has ever traveled.

"It was a very remarkable group

of men—indeed, it was the first group of really great American authors—which familiarly frequented the Corner Bookstore in the great days, as Beaumont recited the revels at the immortal tavern.... What merry peals! What fun and chaff, and story! Not only the poet brought his poem there, still glowing from his heart, but the lecturer came from the train with his freshest touches of local humor. It was the exchange of wit, the Rialto of current good things, the hub of the hub.

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After 1865, when Ticknor & Fields removed to new quarters, on Tremont Street at the south corner of Hamilton Place, the "Old Corner" was wholly occupied by E. P. Dutton & Co. (Charles A. Clapp), which firm had had a corner of the School Street shop. This firm moved to New York in 1869. The lineal descendant of the Old Corner is the present "Old Corner" in Bromfield Street.

To the Old Corner Emerson used to come weekly from Concord and made it his headquarters. Whipple was almost there when he came in from Amesbury. Holmes was often there. Lowell, Trubridge, Hawthorne after his return from the consulship, Longfellow, all were frequenters.

In later years the "younger literary workers," Howells, Aldrich, Pope was frequently the guest of the Duke of Chandos and in his "Mortal Essays" describes the "Canons" under the guise of "Timon of Villia."

The Duke's Palace no longer remains, but relics of it, including a marble fireplace, are to be found in the old inn.

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When your friends from a distance visit Boston, be sure that they become acquainted with the Society of Arts and Crafts. In thirty years it has made history. By preserving the traditions of fine craftsmanship in New England, and by encouraging the development of craftsmanship elsewhere, it has raised the standard of decorative art throughout the country. Permanent display and special exhibits open to the public daily throughout the summer.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS & CRAFTS

9 Park Street, Boston

Stearns' extensive floor alterations will soon make room for . . .

A New Fur Shop

Its opening will be announced shortly. Meantime, the finest procurable furs in today's market are arriving daily on our sixth floor, so that customers who like to make their selections early may enjoy this service of advance showing.

Stearns' Furs are not made for sale purposes . . .

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN GAINS SUPPORT

Canadians and Americans Join in Offers of Aid for Border Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TORONTO, Ont.—Heartily endorsement of the proposed international peace garden between Canada and the United States found expression among the delegates at the closing sessions of the National Association of Gardeners here.

The proposed project, which is to commemorate 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States, will be administered by a joint committee and will comprise 400 acres of land, half of which will be in the States and half in Canada.

Maple Tree and Goldenrod

One American advocate said: "We suggest that a spot be left in the center of the International Peace Garden, plant enough shoe lining to supply its 43 factories, which together turn out 50,000,000 pairs of shoes each year. The lining of these shoes alone requires 7,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth each year, the estimated capacity of the new factory."

The main building is 813 feet long and 110 feet wide. When a night force is added to the working day in the fall or winter more than 250 men and women will be employed.

Cotton enters the mill in bales and leaves in cloth. Sixty-three carding machines make the cotton lint ready;

delegates will contribute evergreen trees to any number required.

The first contribution made by a child was from Little Miss Dorothy Simpson of Oyster Bay, Long Island, who approached the executive and said: "Here is a subscription to the peace garden." It was an American dollar.

Joseph E. Tansey, incoming president of the National Association of Gardeners in the United States said that he heartily endorsed the project and would do his utmost to bring it about.

Speakeasies Enter New York Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MALVERN, Ark.—For the same reason that Muhammad went to the mountain the shoe lining industry is coming South. Shoe lining is made from cotton and cotton needs southern sun. Consequently the industrialization of what was once solely an agricultural region moves on an increasing speed.

How the wind is blowing in the manufacture of such textiles is indicated by the recent opening here of a \$1,000,000 mill by the International Shoe Company of St. Louis. The company plans to manufacture at the Malvern plant enough shoe lining to supply its 43 factories, which together turn out 50,000,000 pairs of shoes each year. The lining of these shoes alone requires 7,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth each year, the estimated capacity of the new factory.

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ARKANSAS GAINS FRESH INDUSTRY TO AID FARMING

International Shoe Company Establishes Lining Mill in State

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BREAD PRICE RAISED IN WESTERN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDMONTON, Alta.—The price of bread in Alberta is to be raised from 10 cents a loaf to 11 cents, and in some points up to 12 cents, according to a decision reached by the Master Bakers Association.

The fact of lighter crops is not held accountable

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

KAUFFMANN IN FINAL ROUND

Sonorant to Meet Champion for the United States Public Park Golf Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carl F. Kauffmann of Pittsburgh, the defending champion and Milton Sonorant, Toledo player, advanced to the final round today of the 1929 United States Public Park Golf Championship as a result of their quarterfinal and semifinal round victories over the Forest Park course here Friday.

In the morning round Kauffmann defeated John E. H. Boyd, Philadelphia, 21 and 2, and entered the semifinals, and in the afternoon play was from John E. Heesey, Toledo champion, 5 and 3, to gain the final bracket.

Sonorant Wins 1 Up

In the other bracket Sonorant won his second final round from Frank Casper, Detroit, 5 and 3, but in the afternoon found the situation more difficult. He was forced to travel 21 holes before eliminating the plucky Wesley F. Casper, Louisville player, 1 up in the semifinals.

Although 3 down several times during the earlier part of his match against Casper in the afternoon, Sonorant fought hard and overcame the lead. A birdie on No. 11 enabled Casper to even the score. He was 1 up on No. 15, halved No. 16 and then lost the seventeenth.

The Louisville players approached on No. 18 and won the side of the green, but in his chip shot missed. He barely missed a four-foot putt to win the match. The players were each one up on the next two holes. Casper dubbed an iron shot and missed two putts on Nos. 1 and 2.

Kaufmann entered his competition game to reach the holes Friday. Splendid approaching and putting enabled the Pittsburgh player to win his semifinal match from Hornsby. Several holes were birdies and Sonorant's second was accurate, when he was called upon to do so he sank a long putt for a win or to halve the hole.

Feature Match

The feature match of the morning series was between Miss Wills and Mrs. Watson, proved somewhat disappointing. Miss Wills, making her first appearance since her triumph at Wimbledon, was far below the form she has previously exhibited in her play at Forest Hills in past years, and the failure of Mrs. Watson to take an aggressive stand against her was all that prevented a fair close score. And again, the British player would be at the point of taking a game, only to fall back on exchanges from backcourt with Miss Wills and drop the points for the balance of the game. Four of the six games of Miss Wills in the first set were won by her, but in the second and in the final game, Mrs. Watson was within a point of tying the score three times at five-all, only to lose five points in a row on her own errors on shots from backcourt, for the set and match. On earned points, the Britisher was way ahead, 16 to 15, with 15 to 8. Not once did the first game of the second set did the Californian earn a point. The point score and analysis:

United States Wins Two of Three Wightman Cup Matches

Miss Wills and Miss Jacobs Take Singles, While Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Michell Win Doubles for England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Due to the singles play of the two young Californians, Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Helen Jacobs, the United States entered the second and final day of the 1929 series for the Wightman Cup with a lead of 2 matches to 1, with four still to be played. Miss Wills defeated Mrs. Watson 6-2, 6-4, in a rather swift played contest, while Miss Jacobs, battling all the way, just managed to defeat Miss Betty Nuttall, the British leader, 7, 5-6, 6-1.

In the doubles, however, the Wimbledons swamped Miss Watson and Mrs. Leo C. Michell, England, defeated Miss Wills and Miss Edith A. Cross, the winners at Maidstone, 6-4, 6-1.

The four leaders will reverse their roles in the singles this afternoon with Miss Jacobs facing Mrs. Watson first, and Miss Wills and Miss Nuttall bringing up the rear, while Miss Cross and Mrs. Michell, the third singles players, will encounter each other between these two matches. Then Miss George W. Wightman paired with Mrs. Watson, while Miss Wills faced match against Mrs. B. C. Covell, the British captain, and Mrs. D. C. Shepard-Baron.

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FIRST SET

Mrs. Watson 9 4 5 8 2 4 7-39-6
Miss Wills 7 1 3 6 4 2 5-28-1

SA P O N D F

Mrs. Watson 6 6 14 6 6 0
Miss Wills 9 0 15 16 1

SECOND SET

Mrs. Watson 5 4 3 5 4 0 2 4 5-35-6
Miss Wills 3 1 5 2 4 2 4 3-32-1

SA P O N D F

Mrs. Watson 9 1 17 8 0
Miss Wills 0 7 20 13 1

RESULTS AUG. 9

AMERICAN LEAGUE

WON LOST

Philadelphia 72 30
New York 64 38
St. Louis 56 30
Boston 55 50
Detroit 51 34
Washington 45 60
Chicago 17 64
Baltimore 31 32
Boston 31 72
RESULTS AUG. 9

HOME RUNS ADD TO WIN

CHICAGO (AP)—Lyons lost control Friday and some heavy hitting by the Red Sox went for little when they led the final of the four games of the St. Louis Browns 5 to 4. Lyons had been a seven-run lead before Lyons could be removed.

Casper yielded under a barrage of hits, but the White Sox could not take the Browns. Two home runs by Kress, each with one on, assisted the St. Louis. Four hits, including two doubles by Shantz, went to waste. Score by innings:

INNINGS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis 3 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 1-9 10 2

Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0-4 12 2

Batteries—Casper, Crowder and Cross; Winning pitcher, Collins; Losing pitcher, Lyons; Umpires, Ormsby and Dunnigan. Time, 1h. 57m.

SIGNIFICANT ROUND

J. E. Hornsby, Toledo, defeated G. Denney, Louisville, 3 and 1.

C. F. Kauffmann, Pittsburgh, defeated J. E. Heesey, Toledo, 3 and 2.

W. B. Cross, Toledo, defeated M. G. Jaffer, New York, 1 up.

Milton Sonorant, Toledo, defeated Frank Connor, Detroit, 3 and 2.

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC LINKS

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

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W. B. Cross, Toledo, defeated M. G. Jaffer, New York, 1 up.

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC LINKS

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

WON LOST

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ANGLO-AMERICAN STUDENTS PLAN WARLESS WORLD

Joint Discussion at Oxford
Explores Main Channels
of Peace Activity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—Sixty students, 30 of them selected from American and 20 from British universities have just met in Oxford in a conference on international politics.

The 20 Americans were selected and brought to Europe by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They represented universities in 15 American states, widely scattered over the country. The students from the British Isles were from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Southampton, Manchester, Exeter, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Glasgow. Many of them originally came from the dominions.

After social gatherings in London, where the American students met members of the House of Commons and of various organizations interested in international affairs, the conference proceeded to Oxford, where in the halls of Merton College the delegates divided into three commissions, on the renunciation of war, disarmament, and international cooperation.

The commission on the renunciation of war and the acceptance of peaceful change and arbitration recognized the all-importance of the Kellogg pact, but considered that certain practical additions to the pact might be made. They therefore proposed "that the signatories of the Pact of Paris should agree to the following definition of aggression: 'that an aggressor state is one which refuses to accept an arbitral process or award, or to submit to conciliation and resorts to war.'

Defining Aggressive War

The commission considered that since the signatories of the pact deserved the right of self-defense, it was necessary to define aggressive war in these terms. They also felt that signatories of the pact should sign as well the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and should accept the obligations of the optional clause.

It was further agreed that there should be no cooperation among the members of the League of Nations and other signatories of the Pact of Paris for the purpose of reaching agreement as to the aggressor state in case of war, and for co-ordinated action in the enforcement of sanctions.

Finally, the commission recommended that in view of the alterations in international law necessitated by the pact, a conference should be summoned to reformulate international law in accordance with the intent of the pact.

The commission on disarmament found that any discussion of the problem between British and Americans almost immediately raised the freedom of the seas issue, and the commission felt that this question should be settled through mutual compromise, in which Great Britain compromised that "the high seas and international highways may never be closed in peace or in war, except by international action for the enforcement of international covenants," while the United States "should forgo its rights as a neutral in international action for the enforcement of international covenants." It was notable that although the students at the conference represented reactionary as well as advanced schools of opinion, none of them opposed this mutual compromise.

Disarmament Plans

With this great obstacle out of the way, the commission proceeded to propose concrete disarmament plans. The students could not accept the extreme view expressed by two or three members that all armaments should be immediately abolished, but drew up instead gradual and progressive schemes of reduction. Naval disarmament, it was felt, should proceed along the lines laid down in the Washington convention of 1921-22; that is, through limitation by categories; the demilitarization of zones; and the 5-5-3 ratio. It was resolved that capital ships (i.e., over 10,000 tons and mounting more than eighteen guns) should be totally abolished within four years. Submarines should be totally abolished, and all military, naval and air bases outside the territorial waters of the home land (such as Gibraltar, Suez, Malta, Singapore, Hawaii and Panama) should be left in their present state without improvement for 15 years, and no new bases should be built.

Cruisers and destroyers, the conference recommended, should be limited by total tonnage, leaving each nation free to construct that type of vessel most fitted to its need. To lend disarmament, the students felt that the most practicable method of approach was through the limitation

of personnel instead of material. The drawing up of ratios of military strength, and the establishment of budgetary limitation, through an international commission, was recommended. The conference condemned conscription and compulsory students' training corps. Finally, the disarmament commission advised that every nation should break off intercourse with any nation which refuses to accept peaceful methods of settling international disputes, and should place an embargo upon arms, munitions, food and all other supplies whatsoever.

United States Co-operation Urged

The commission on international co-operation had a somewhat wider field to cover, and divided its recommendations under political, economic and cultural headings. In the first section it was resolved that "in the opinion of this conference the greatest need in international co-operation is the adhesion of the United States to the League of Nations," and that in any case, "the United States should have at Geneva a permanent mission to co-operate in any activities of the League in which official co-operation may be mutually advantageous. These resolutions were introduced and supported by members of the American delegation.

In discussing economic co-operation, the commission was drawn into a debate on the tariff question, but the conference uniting in concluding that "the ultimate ideal should be free trade throughout the world." The commission viewed cartels as potent forces for good or evil in the future of international relations, and advised some machinery for their control.

The subject of cultural co-operation, the conference felt that a practical combination it could make would be to continue the discussions in Oxford on the universities of Great Britain and the United States. It was, therefore, resolved that the resolutions adopted at the conference should be discussed during the coming winter in the Carnegie International Relations Clubs of the United States, and in the branches of the British Universities League of Nations Society.

The American members of the conference left Oxford for the Continent where they will visit and study the work of the Permanent Court at The Hague and of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Apollo Belvedere's Giant Cliffs Still Supply World With Marble

Quarries in Italy Have Been Worked for 2000 Years, but Yield Varied and Inexhaustible Store to Architects, Sculptors and Decorators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Italy is said to possess the world's finest, richest and most varied marble quarries, quarries worked for more than 2000 years and still inexhaustible, while the southern section of the peninsula is rich in veins of beautiful colored marbles so far commercially exploited to a small extent.

Italy is also unusually rich in quarries of valuable and choice building stones, and has large deposits of such valuable volcanic products as pozzolana and pumice stone.

The output of marble, defined as stone susceptible of a high polish and suited to the needs of sculptors, architects and decorators, last year amounted to more than half a million metric tons. The most important quarries for white marble are the world-famed formations of Massa Carrara in Tuscany. They lie in the Apuan Alps and in the upper valley of the Serchio, while the generic name of Carrara marble is given to that coming from the quarries of Carrara, Massa, Versilia and Garfagna.

The celebrated Luni marbles of antiquity came from the Carrara quarries, whence they were shipped to Rome from the neighboring port of Luni. It was from these quarries that the great blocks forming Trajan's column came, and from which the Apollo Belvedere was chiseled.

The qualities which have made these marbles famous are their fine grain which lends itself admirably to the sculptor's chisel, the high polish of which they are capable, their smooth texture equal to that of the Parian marble of the Greeks, and the warm, creamy shades that make them so highly prized by sculptors.

The chemical composition of the Apuan marbles is exceptionally free from impurities. Examined under the microscope all these specimens reveal an identical structure, consisting of polystyrene calcite crystals oriented in all directions.

Apuan or Carrara marbles are classified for commercial purposes in statuary marbles, in which crystallization is very marked, and ordinary white marbles. The statuary marbles subdivide into two main classes: white, tending to cream in certain areas with the canal transmission trunk lines.

If a group of owners guarantees a minimum annual consumption equal to 8 per cent of the cost of such a line, the irrigation branch will construct the branch and supply the power demanded. The aggregate cost of the various estimates which have been individually sanctioned by the Legislative Council is \$1,180,598 rupees (roughly \$3,000,000) for works and plant and 1,471,998 rupees (approximately \$500,000) for establishment and overhead charges.

Contracts have been completed for the sale of these products. It is understood that the company intends at an early date to double the capacity of the plant at Glenboig, and that there is every possibility that additional plants will be erected in other Scottish centers, with the Fife coalfield probably the next area of distillation.

Among the claims made for the Bussey Company's works at Glenboig are that it will make coal mining profitable, provide a cheaper domestic fuel free from smoke, make available cheaper industrial power, and increase employment in the coal mines and make better wages possible.

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Gladiolus Has a Long History and Many Friends

By ROSCOE HUFF

Secretary of the American Gladiolus Society

THE gladiolus as known to gardeners in the United States is a comparatively modern flower. Columbus would not have found any if he had been looking for gladiolus when he arrived in 1492 and he probably would not have been able to bring any with him had he been so inclined for in his day gladiolus were wild things growing in the swamps of Africa and also in several of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

At a time prior to the Christian era and for some centuries afterward gladiolus were known as lilies, and in that part of the world which we call the Holy Land gladiolus so overran the fields of corn that they were known as "corn lilies" and considered them as we consider weeds today.

Later, during the period of the Roman Empire and in the region controlled by the Romans, they were known as "sword lilies" due to the likeness of their leaves to the short, double-edged swords used by the gladiators. The name gladiolus is derived from the Latin "gladius," and means "little sword," because of the shape of the leaves.

The Phoenicians

I have often wondered whether it was not possible that the ancient Phoenicians in their explorations might have found the gladiolus on the coast of Africa, and because of its bizarre colors and the fragrance of certain ones, transplanted some of the species to Mediterranean shores.

A few of the African species were introduced into France and some of the Asiatic types came into England and the low countries as early as 1556, but development was not really under way until about the eighteenth century. Most of the American development has been in the last 60 years, a great percentage being even more recent.

Seeking the Delphinium Blue

There are today, as all the world knows, many color combinations and tints of delicate pinks, mauve, lavender, yellows, oranges, violets and many other hues. Some growers like to believe that they have nearly arrived at a "pure" or delphinium blue variety.

There are those with large flowers, small flowers, some wide open, some closed, some with recurved petals, some ruffled, some frilled, some plain petalled, some laciniated, needle pointed, rosebud shapes, miniature and orchid types. In fact, it needs a wide range of knowledge actually to describe and properly place some of the new things which have been originated. Many of the new types have been developed in the United States, though Holland, Scotland, Germany and Australia have not been lacking in the origination of new varieties.

May I digress for a moment to explain that "gladiolus species" refer more particularly to the family or genus of wild ones which remain themselves? They own image for itself: "types" in general way refer to "breaks" or changes of shape or form; "hybrids" are crosses between two species while "varieties" in the same general way are so designated because of differences in color or color combinations.

Along with a number of other differences between them, species will reproduce themselves in their own image from seed just as do the ordinary annual summer flowers, while seed from hybrids or varieties are said to produce no two alike.

Hybridizing

All of our beautiful modern Gladiolus have been the results of the hybridizing of various of the more than 150 species of wild ones found in southern Europe, Asia Minor and Africa.

In Belgium about 1857 at Ghent (pronounced Gant) the first race or type to be brought out for garden use was developed. It was called "Gandavensis" after the name of the city in which it had its birth. In 1848 at Bremen, in England, was developed the one called "Bremenensis." Victor Lemire of Nancy in France about 1855 developed another new race which he called "Nancensis."

What is often termed the first of the modern types was the "Childsii," which was developed in Germany by Max Lechler at Baden-Baden, and was brought to America by John Lewis Childs. It formed the basis for the production of one of the most popular of early strains and the type still continues to grace many gardens through having been used in the breeding of new varieties.

Development of many new hybrids

distinction of having developed more worth-while varieties than any other gladiolus originator in the world. It was stated to me a year ago that Mr. Kunderd had developed and disseminated more than 200 gladiolus varieties, many of which have reached the highest point in popularity among gladiolus fanciers, and it has been also stated to me that two of his varieties, Mrs. Frank Pendleton and Mrs. Dr. Norton, have undoubtedly been handled in commerce to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000 each—or more.

Among the famous early groups or strains were those produced by H. H. Groff, of Canada, who was one of the first of the American hybridizers to follow through the crossbreeding of varieties with species and types and with set ideals in front of them as a mark of perfection for which to strive. During Mr. Groff's active time as a hybridizer of gladiolus he developed and produced many new varieties, some of which will be found in most gardens of today.

Such names as Marion Crawford, Dr. Willis Van Fleet, Banning, Kunderd, Austin, and many others were among the earlier hybridizers in the United States and some of them are very active today after nearly 50 years of work in this chosen field. Mr. Kunderd claims the distinction of being the first American originator to develop a truly important different type. Many years ago he noticed a wavering or ruffling in some of his seedling hybrids and varieties and the parents of which all had that characteristic. By selection and careful and thoughtful crossbreeding of these selected varieties he developed what is today known all over the world as the "ruffled" type. Since that time he also developed and has put on the market a distinctly new type or strain which is called "labinated."

After nearly 50 years of work with gladiolus, Mr. Kunderd is still most active and is generally granted the

last word in this chosen field.

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Music News of the World — Radio

Some Memorable Rehearsals

By HERMAN KLEIN

I HAVE always had a strong partiality for what the French call the "répétition générale." Not the formal function which is the equivalent of a first public performance and as such always precedes the "premieres" at a Paris theater. To that the critics are regularly invited, while the rest of the audience consists of privileged friends of the management and representatives of the fashionableness of the day.

Now I am referring to the last full rehearsal of a big work in the concert room, especially when the conductor himself is the conductor. Though not always the best on that account; when maybe soloists, choir, and orchestra unite for the first time to contribute their respective shares to the final launching of a masterpiece. It is then that the occasion becomes momentous, when the top tension of the rehearsal is an instant tension, and which the composer's voice is heard indicating some alteration or improvement that will perhaps remain forever a tradition in a ranking of great conductors. Such an interruption may be an event, and the event one of those important things that Captain Goff dismissed with his immortal injunction, "When found, make a note."

My first experience of this kind was when Verdi brought his Manzoni Requiem to London in the mid-seventies, and I was taken by his old school comrade, Deliguoro, to hear the final rehearsal at the Albert Hall. It would be hard to say which impressed me most—the vast auditorium then opened barely five years, the glorious voices of the soloists, Stoltz, Waldmann, Masini and Meindl, the wonderful music of the Mass or the presence of the renowned Giuseppe Verdi.

Meeting Verdi

Anyhow the combination was well-nigh overwhelming. It seemed to me that Verdi bore his 62 years lightly, and was a conductor of manifest authority and decision. He made on the whole few stops—most of them perhaps in the "Dies irae," where the attack by the chorus was not at first sufficiently grandious and firm. But I remember how, at the end of the "Liber scriptus," he took the hand of Waldmann (who had sung it superbly) and shook it warmly. She responded by putting the master's to her lips while looking up to him with a grateful smile. I noted, too, his "Bravo!" after Masini's magnificent rendering of the "Ingemisco." That was the only time that Italy's great tenor sang in London, and the quality and power of his splendid voice remain unforgettable.

During the brief intermission a great and joyful surprise awaited me. Verdi had perceived Deliguoro in the distance, and had scarcely laid down his baton before making his way from the platform to the amphitheater stalls, where we were seated. How effusive and redolent of southern warmth was that affectionate combination of his old friend! Verdi's kisses helped to make the two conductors the two conductors, the two conductors for some moments, and then, to my great delight, my harmony teacher did me the honor of presenting me to the illustrious maestro, adding that he had received much kindness from my parents. Verdi expressed his gratitude in some charming French sentences and shook my hand cordially, but he left me speechless.



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THE MONITOR READER

Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page

1. The Chinese.

2. To climb over."

3. The New University College, Hull, Eng.

4. It lies in refusing to give time to non-existent work, in deciding to spend innumerable minutes on puttering, fussy little jobs.

5. To start defeat graciously, win without boasting, make a good fight regardless of odds, play with spirit, and avoid placing to the grandstand, and overcome the desire to win at any cost.

less. A day or two afterward he sent Deliguoro a substantial cheque.

Another memorable final rehearsal was that of the London orchestra for the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1882, when Gounod came over from Paris expressly to direct the first performance of his oratorio, "The Redemption." It is hard now to realize the excitement that this event was creating in the artistic world; for Gounod was no stranger to London and his popularity was at its height. Besides, it was known that a new composition marked a decided advance, as well as some slight advance in the then maturing characteristics of his familiar religious style.

The famous conductor, Sir Michael Costa, whose last Birmingham Festival this was to be, had general charge of the rehearsals, and they were held as usual in the small concert room called St. George's Hall, where Muskerry and Cooke's entertainment was subsequently installed. The band occupied the entire floor, there being no choir; and a few privileged spectators sat in the single gallery round three sides of the long auditorium. As I entered I could see Gounod at the conductor's desk, with Costa beside him, and, seated immediately in front of him, the most distinguished vocal quartet of that epoch, consisting of Ward, Pates, Edward Lloyd and Swayne, with W. H. Attmore for the small part of the Penitent Thief. A more interesting ensemble it would have been impossible to collect for the purpose in the short time available.

Unfriendly Genal

But the first voice I heard as I quietly took my seat was Gounod's. It was his habit to sing a passage mopping his forehead. "The rehearsal has been a bit trying," he said, "but on the whole I am satisfied. My music is difficult, and I was prepared privately with his soloists. There of course, he was wrong. His music was comparatively easy, although the progressions and modulations presented many features that were then new—for Gounod. But for the printers' error the orchestra would have played it from first to last. I was scarcely a mistake, as indeed was amply proved by the performance at Birmingham in the following week. Another thing I learned at that rehearsal—the unaffected geniality of Gounod's nature. His smile was like a ray of sunshine.

Lourié's New Concerto

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ARTHUR LOURIÉ, of the modern school of Russian composers, first thinks and then writes; or the other way round, he writes first and thinks afterward. By which of the two methods he proceeds I am uncertain, but I know that he has spent much of his long sojourn away from home in Paris meditating on problems of tone combination, and that he has devoted many of his exiled days and nights to finding the chords and musical patterns, the two components, for his music. When I met him last winter, and as he disclosed them particularly one afternoon at his studio, a composer is obliged to stick to a logical, methodical course in fashioning a score, though he may not, at the immediate moment of putting the notes down, be perfectly sure of the theory on which he is going.

A question I found him considering from a rather pragmatic standpoint was how to contrive a pause in a piece of music and how also to effect an ending, without recourse to the algebra of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; or, speaking more to the book, how to avoid the square-sawed formula, "mi, re, do," and its variants, known as cadence, in the manner of a schoolboy, and in that, too, for any contradiction of mine, of a true inventor, he was experimenting at the piano with different series of chords, to find something that gave his ear an effect of half-close or full-close. He was

and accuracy with which the English players executed music they had never seen before. The gift was not so common then as it is today, when the music itself is also harder to read at sight.

When I introduced me to the composer of "Faust" in the artists' room, he was sitting in a low easy-chair mopping his forehead. "The rehearsal has been a bit trying," he said, "but on the whole I am satisfied. My music is difficult, and I was prepared privately with his soloists. There of course, he was wrong. His music was comparatively easy, although the progressions and modulations presented many features that were then new—for Gounod. But for the printers' error the orchestra would have played it from first to last. I was scarcely a mistake, as indeed was amply proved by the performance at Birmingham in the following week. Another thing I learned at that rehearsal—the unaffected geniality of Gounod's nature. His smile was like a ray of sunshine.

last, by the Schola Cantorum. It is a setting of the Forty-Second Psalm. "The piano," Mr. Lourié explained, "has a rôle like that of the hero in Greek drama, and the choir corresponds to the divisions of the Greek tragic chorus. To sustain the low voices in the ensemble, I call for a section of 10 double-basses. The work is in one movement and requires about 20 minutes for performance. It carries the title, 'Concerto Spirituale.'

Mr. Lourié told me of another new work, "Sonata Liturgique," for voices and 11 instruments, comprising five wood and two brass instruments, piano and three double-basses. The sonata is in four movements, two with song and two without. The text, like that of the concerto, is in Latin.

After Drawing by Theodore Stravinsky
ARTHUR LOURIÉ

Music of Happiness

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

our conviction may be that the first and third acts are among the masterpieces of all time. And even Mozart cannot reconcile us to the bizarre libretto of the "Magic Flute" throughout that opera. Why should we be surprised, then, if during the second act of the "Italiens in Alger" our interest flags a little and we grow somewhat bored: the libretto of the "Italiens" is plainly mediocre, and its unlikelihood is devoid of fantasy. On the contrary, the fact that Rossini succeeds in making us bear it most of the time, or rather, in making us forget it, sets us won-

dering.

An Extraordinary Work

This opera buffa was, to a great many Parisians, and even to foreigners traveling through Paris, a complete revelation; it probably had not been played for a long time, for it is not, even in Italy, one of those works which are constantly played. Yet it is, without a doubt, an extraordinary piece of work, and that for many reasons. First of all, we are startled by the abundance, the variety and the quality of its music, when we realize that Rossini was only 21 when he wrote it. No one but Mozart can compete with him in that respect; on the other hand, it is true that Mozart's influence makes itself felt in some parts of this work, but much less than might be believed. In this production of his early youth, Rossini is already Rossini.

It is extremely interesting to find in the "Italiens" the germ of more than one of the themes that the "Barbiere" has made famous; and we can understand those who debate whether the overture of the "Italiens" is not superior to that of the "Barbiere"; this latter production, to which nobody can deny the title of masterpiece, has the great advantage of being built around a clever and entertaining plot, and characters

We should still have much to learn, or to re-learn from Rossini, if we were only that incomparable art of writing happy music, music in which the smiling aspect of life is mirrored. The music of Rossini is the music of happiness.

Crystallized Opera

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE gramophone has just given us a basic lesson of singular daring but indisputably opportune. The publishers of mechanical music, who are much more "up-to-date" than the others, and much more awake to the necessities of the present moment, decided to translate an objective and practical way the vague and floating objections that music lovers of today are beginning to feel about the esthetic of the old opera.

It is incontestable that the formula of the classical opera can no longer find room in the ordinary life of one of our contemporaries; however great his love of music. A few years ago, the only really popular stage music, and it will be impossible for an average Frenchman to devote the number of hours necessary for its initiation into the repertory of the Salle Favart or the Palais Garnier. To wipe out four hours by the clock from a day to go to the performance of a lyrical work is, for the man of today, a mathematical impossibility. If you want to make known to your soul all the interesting works of Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, Saint-Saëns, Ambroise Thomas, Verdi, Donizetti, Puccini, Glück, Mozart, Weber, all the Russians, without counting the enormous production of Wagner, you require of him a squandering of time that is really out of all proportion—and I am speaking here only of the rudiments of the lyric art, to which must be added about 60 other scores if one is to have, not a completed musical education, but a bird's-eye view of the repertory.

Led by these realistic considerations, a manufacturer of records offers his theater works bit. He called upon technicians of the stage who, with great care and respect, started upon a score and tried to cut out of it everything useless, either in the plot or in the music. The result was amazing. They saw that, in an opera, to satisfy a tradition both spectacular and literary, the authors accumulated hours of useless scenes, idle conversation, entrance or exit choruses artificially created, and it will be impossible for an average Frenchman to devote the number of hours necessary for its initiation into the repertory of the Salle Favart or the Palais Garnier. To wipe out four hours by the clock from a day to go to the performance of a lyrical work is, for the man of today, a mathematical impossibility. If you want to make known to your soul all the interesting works of Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, Saint-

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THE result of this act of crystallization is significant. The score chosen was "Barbiere di Seville," which is not a mediocre work, bar none, by a business man of the theater. Well, without sacrificing a single essential page, simply by condensing the dialogue and cutting out of the airs all the repeats of pure rhetoric, one has a perfectly complete, clear, logical opera, on four records, that is to say eight sides, which one can hear in less than 40 minutes.

One must not laugh at this expression. It is not a business expedient. It is an extremely fertile indication for the composers of today and of tomorrow. They must take into consideration the factor of time in modern life. Also, the directors of our lyric theaters must understand that their trade no longer corresponds to the possibilities of their clients' consumption. To interrupt his work at 6 o'clock in the evening so as to be able to dress, dine and to go to the opera by 7:30 or 8 o'clock has become an impossibility for many an amateur of music. Musical lyricism must be compressed.

This is necessary in the interest of the composers, even. Do not cry sacrifice. There are many operas that contain 30, 50 or 60 minutes of good music which are condemned to disappear forever because no one would sacrifice four hours in order to lie in wait for the passage of these fleeting moments of beauty. The record has now ingeniously discovered the worth of "pruning" old trees that are weakened by dead branches. Let us congratulate ourselves upon this entry of the technique of abridgement into the sacred wood of the old repertoire.

which are well outlined, and whose contrasts have been very intelligently brought about. As far as the music is concerned, the later work has certainly more unity; it shows far greater coherence all the way through than the "Italiens," which is rather fragmentary; but it would be a mistake to see in the earlier work nothing but a preparation for the "Barbiere." Those who hear this music for the first time might well be surprised, not only by the freshness it has managed to keep, but still more by its amazing technique.

Orchestral Skill

To use the word technique in connection with Rossini will perhaps amuse certain beaux-espriis or leave them incredulous; it is none the less true that, even today we impressed not only by the grace of these early works of Rossini, but by the technical skill which is displayed in the "Cenerentola" as well as in the "Italiens." This skill is not only vocal but orchestral; in the overtures as well as in the accompaniments, Rossini's scoring is still exemplary, as far as the outline itself, the clear and just disposition of the instruments, and their effective blending are concerned.

This orchestral skill manifests itself in an unexpected realm, and that is, perhaps, the most fruitful teaching we can draw from Rossini's music and apply to the music of today. For the orchestral skill and ingenuity of the master of Pesaro appear not only in his treatment of instruments but in his treatment of voices. Even those who know little or nothing of Rossini's work cannot deny that he writes well for the voice, and that he composes superlative arias; but what has been forgotten, what is much less known, is the extraordinary ingenuity with which he has applied instrumental methods to vocal groups.

Spontaneity

Whether the vocal group in question is a trio, a quartette, a quintette or a septette, Rossini contrives to obtain combinations that are not only vocal but often physical, mechanical. In an open-air, such combinations will naturally be comic, but we must not forget that Rossini's aim is not merely to provoke mirth, and that his musical instinct is always on the watch. For instance, we find on several occasions in the "Italiens" vocal pizzicati used as the basis to purely melodic combinations with a striking result.

There are, in the treatment of the vocal groups of these works, musical combinations which are never used nowadays, and might be employed again with profit. We are too much under the impression that the Italian music of the beginning of the nineteenth century is a mere collection of vocal virtuous, and that often, in the most arbitrary and shallow sense, Rossini's art is more of a school of dramatic truth than is commonly believed; even in the recitative parts, we find a spontaneity that never loses its charm; the melodic outline of the aria is subtly related to the characters.

We should still have much to learn,

or to re-learn from Rossini, if we were only that incomparable art of writing happy music, music in which the smiling aspect of life is mirrored. The music of Rossini is the music of happiness.

Pacific Summer Radio

PACIFIC coast radio listeners continue to be fascinated by chain broadcast from New York, the recognized national center of the arts and entertainment, according to Don E. Gilman, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company, in charge of the Pacific division.

"Surveys which we have conducted show that only a small percentage of the radio audience is away from home during any extended period during the warm months," Mr. Gilman pointed out. "And while the radio enthusiast is away he listens intently to programs offered at the resort, camp, tourist hotel or wherever he may be. He oftentimes carries his receiving set. This is made possible by the almost universal distribution in the West of electrical energy. The small portable, electric set can be transported with very little difficulty, and it has come to be a necessary item to camping equipment."

Mr. Gilman spoke also of the most recent findings concerning the hours of the day or evening during which the largest radio audience may be assured.

"We have found that there is a very definite and substantial audience between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon," he said. "I believe the Eastern program has a part in building it. With the first nation-wide broadcasts, the West coast auditor hurried home to hear the entertainment offered at this hour. Because of precedent, this hour has been given to youth. The lack of outstanding programs for children encourages a turning to another type of entertainment. The fact that mothers and children are at home during this hour insures a substantial audience augmented during the latter part of the period by the male members of the family."

"Our surveys also show that Saturday night and Sunday afford a big radio audience," Mr. Gilman explained. "In the earlier days of radio, people were inclined to believe that week-ends saw a general exodus from home and the consequent lowering of the invisible audience."

"All chain broadcasts are popular in the West, whether they originate in San Francisco studios of the National Broadcasting Company or in New York," Mr. Gilman concluded. "Our surveys and a continuing increase in the audience mail, with consistent mention of transcontinental broadcasts, are ample proof."

In a more serious vein, Mr. Gilman continued:

"The first demand of the radio audience is a good program."

"I believe the thrill which came with the first transcontinental broadcast has disappeared, excepting in the case of the release of striking news or the appearance before the microphone of important personalities."

"The fact that the chain broadcast affords the paramount in programs is the secret of the success of the entertainment presented to the nationwide audience. There is the range of talent in each and every nation-wide program which cannot be offered by the individual station. The reasons are obvious."

"Divided programs are the only type in which there is sustained interest. The audience will not give undivided attention to a concert offered through the air. The receiving set is tuned to the station which offers a concert broken up by novelty—orchestra numbers interpolated by group entertainment, either vocal or dramatic."

The vital interest which winter in

The Listener Speaks

THERE seems to be rather a lack of variety in radio offerings on Friday evenings now. Many humorous programs would be very much more diverting if they were not, in many instances, preceded and followed by others of the same kind.

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THE HOME FORUM

William Cowper and "I"

IN THE literary interregnum of "self," Cowper, for example, was the fifteen years from the end of the first poet who found in the memories of Samuel Johnson, of his childhood days fit subjects for poetry. Oliver Goldsmith might be last of the classicists, to the accession of William Wordsworth, first of the great romanticists, a company of minor poets made ready the way "Traveler" and his "Deserted Village" it is impossible to draw the line between events which actually occurred in his life and events only imagined.

All of the poems of childhood reminiscence, even including Wordsworth's "Prelude" and Thomas Hood's "I Remember, I Remember," none holds so lasting a charm for me as Cowper's "On the Receipt of My Mother's Picture Out of Norfolk." Here is the "autobiographical mood" at its richest. The simple record of childhood memories, enriched by the author's sincere emotions, strikes a universal chord. All who have experienced a mother's "constant flow of love that knew no fail," appreciate Cowper's tribute to one so dear:

"But the record fair
That memory keeps, of all thy kindness there,
Still outlives many a storm that has effected
A thousand other themes less deeply traced."

All that Cowper ever wrote, whether in verse or in prose, has the merit of informed conversation. It is confidential, unaffected, sincere. It has the rambling, easy manner of the informal essayist, who well satisfied with the landscape on the way, are in no hurry to reach their destination. Charles Lamb, just as we might expect, was a great admirer of Cowper. In a letter to Coleridge, he wrote:

"I have been reading 'The Task,' with fresh delight. I am glad you love Cowper. I could forgive a man for not enjoying Milton, but I would not call that man my friend, who should be offended with the 'divine chit-chat' of Cowper."

Yes, Lamb went to the heart of the matter. "Chit-chat" it is, but how far removed from idle small talk. It is such chit-chat as Lamb and Coleridge, famous conversationalists both, would themselves have employed. Thus Cowper's most famous poem, "The Task," begins with the first subject at hand—a sofa! After a few rather prosaic observations, he warms to his work. Then follows page after page of reminiscence and nature lore, memorably phrased and strikingly original. All is personal, informal, frankly autobiographical. So, he writes:

"For I have loved the rural walk through lanes
Grassy sward, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,
Smooth thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs; have loved the rural walk.
Over hills, through valleys, and by rivers' brink,
Ever since a truant boy I pass'd my bounds
To enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames."

Here truly the love of nature, which was to inspire the best in the poetry of the romantic age, appears at every turn. We stroll with him along the banks of his little river, his dear Ouse, "slow winding through a level plain." We come to know his friend and almost maternal guardian, Mrs. Unwin. We are third partners in the walks they took together—such walks as only Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy could equal. With them we hear:

"Mighty winds,
That sweep the skirt of some far-spread wood
Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
The dash of Ocean on his winding shore."

Because Cowper wrote only of what he had himself seen or experienced, his descriptions have an unsurpassed clarity and fidelity. To me they are a never-ending source of pleasure. With Cowper as my guide, I can at will be transported to that fair Old England of the eighteenth century, where rural beauties made living ever delightful for those strolls. And after enjoying for the fifth, perhaps the tenth time, some beautiful description in Cowper, I often find myself repeating the words from "The Task":

"Scenes must be beautiful which, daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose novelty survives.
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years."

The "autobiographical mood," which was Cowper's unique contribution to English literature, naturally found fullest expression in his letters. Cowper, although he never wrote prose for publication, was a master of the familiar style. All the whimsicality, all the informality which was to brighten the essays of Charles Lamb, of Leigh Hunt, or of William Hazlitt, is here displayed in almost perfect form. We should expect from the author "The Diverting History of John Gilpin," a full series of humor, but the gaiety with which Cowper's pen frisks about in his letters, suits passes expectation. The family of most collections of letters rests upon their historical interest; either political, social or literary. But for Cowper, the political and the social worlds held no charm. His letters are the record of rural days, of the beauties of nature and the charms of friends.

Long before he wrote poetry for greater public reached by the printed page, he had learned through the art of letter writing that the daily thoughts and the daily pleasures of an alert man are of great charm to other men and women. What E. V. Lucas has described as "an unreluctant egotism," or the author's "sidelong amused canonization of himself," first appeared in Cowper's letters, and then with even greater charm in his poems. The almost instantaneous popularity recorded his poetry attested to the richness of the new vein which Cowper had discovered. J. H. P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Pataguas—Chile

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the far-off fields of my country,
Where the trees go down into the bottom of the ravines
To drink the clear water,
They inspire those who have eyes to see,
With a host of beautiful and instructive thoughts.

There lives a beautiful tree,
Which the ax of the woodcutter does not smite,
And which, because it is beloved by the birds,
Is full of nests,
That hang from its branches
Like the real fruits of the patagua.

The pataguas are giants,
With immense trunks,
That fork as they enter the soil.
But those lofty trunks
Were formed of many stems,
Which kept coming closer together,
Contracting their circle,
Penetrating each other,
Till they blended into a single huge piece of timber.
The most imposing
In the central forests of my country.

As the little trees,
Emerging from the ground at different points,
Bent towards a common center,
There was formed,
And remains under the old tree,
A hollow by which the woodcutters profit.
There every patagua,
As in a place of sacrifice,
Will shelter the fire of the mountaineers,
To protect it from the fierce winds.

And think not
That the flames will harm its vitality.
The union formed by the stems is so close
That they glide over its substance
As over the hard rocks.
And, more than shelterers of fire,
The pataguas are also shelterers of wholesome water.
Blessed be the tree,
Always green,
That shelters the fire,
And that distills the nourishing water!
These are its real fruits;
And they are all due to that powerful union
Which draws the scattered stems together,
And blends them to form the Lord of the Forest!

—By PEDRO PRADO. Translated from the Spanish by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Environment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS ONE looks about him, he is aware of being encompassed by certain material sights and sounds, by divers personalities, all of which form his immediate external environment. Amid these surroundings one appears to dwell, to work, and to experience the joys and sorrows of human existence. To material sense these outward semblances form the world of the actual, that which comes within the scope of the five personal senses. Yet there never is a moment when one is not conscious, to a certain extent at least, of a perception not dependent upon any material sense, and of a knowledge that is intuitive.

"In atmosphere of love divine,
We live, and move, and breathe."
When one finds his true environment in the realm of Spirit, in the atmosphere of love divine, he begins to express, in a natural, normal way, the joy of spiritual living and blessedness as he goes about his daily affairs. As one seeks first "the kingdom of God," all needful things are added; burdens are lightened, and sickness is healed. Christ Jesus preached "the gospel of the kingdom;" he healed all manner of sickness and disease among the people. To his neighbors, Jesus was known as "the carpenter," and outwardly he lived after the manner of the people of his time; yet he said, "I and my Father are one," showing that it was the understanding that he lived in Spirit which enabled him to do his many healing works.

Paul writes, "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit," bringing forth the fruit of spiritual living in daily experience. As the husbandman rejoices over the fruitage of the field, so one should delight in cultivating such qualities as love, peace, goodness, temperance, faith, that wherever his lot is cast, he may reap an abundant harvest of good works. Then one finds that his true environment is in realizing for himself and for others the kingdom of heaven on earth. This realization can come only through a right understanding of spiritual man's unity with God, and of his God-given dominion. Finding the kingdom of God "within," as Jesus declared everyone might do, one has only to reflect the qualities of God, good, in daily life, to bring heaven to earth. This fact is made clear by Mrs. Eddy, when she says (*ibid.*, p. 576): "This kingdom of God is within you,—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it. In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass., Norway and St. Paul Streets. Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:15 a. m. Subs for The Mother Church and all its branch offices. The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. The service is now monthly. The Sunday evening service is omitted.

Of True Dispatch

Measure not dispatch by the times of sitting, but by the advancement of the business. And as in races it is not the large stride or high lift that makes the speed, so in business the keeping close to the matter, and not taking of it too much at once, procures dispatch. It is the care of some only to come off speedily for the time; or to contrive some false periods of business because they may seem men of dispatch. But it is one thing to abbreviate by contracting, another by cutting off; and business so handled at several sittings or meetings goeth commonly backward and forward in an unsteady manner. I knew a wise man that had it for a by-word, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, "Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner."

Give good hearing to those that give the first information in business; and rather direct them in the beginning, than interrupt them in the continuance of their speeches; for he that is put out of his own order will go forward and backward, and be more tedious while he waits upon his memory, than he could have been if he had gone on in his own course. But sometimes it is seen that the moderator is more troublesome than the actor.

Iterations are commonly loss of time. But there is no such gain of time as to iterate often the state of the question; for it distracteth away many a frivolous speech as it is coming.

Long and various speeches are as fit for dispatch as for racing. Prefaces, and passages, and excusations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are to proceed of bravery. Yet beware of being too material when there is any impediment or obstruction in men's wills....

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GOOD RECOVERY DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Distress Selling Light—Rails Strong—High-Priced Industrials Advance

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market today reflected part of the ground lost in yesterday's sweeping reaction, which is estimated to have wiped out between two and three billion dollars in value.

Recoveries today averaged about 2 points. Trading showed a marked falling off in volume, total sales for the first half hour running at 4,200,000 shares, or 1,000,000 less than in the period yesterday.

Railroad stocks took a prominent position in the rally, with buying influenced by the publication of record-breaking earnings in the first six months.

General Motors' income in the period totaled \$36,341,000, an increase of \$10,152,000, or 22 per cent above the like period last year.

Atchison was the leader of the rail group, climbing nearly 3 points above yesterday's final quotation. Balaclava & Hudson rallied 7 points, Union Pacific 6, New York Central and Southern Pacific 2 and more, at least a dozen others moved up 1 to 2 points.

Other leaders in the rail quotations were the mid-western railroads, notably as a result of the margin call sent out yesterday. Midland Steel Products preferred gained 5 points and Homestead Oil rose 12 to a new low of 68¢.

General Electric, which had fallen 7 points yesterday, rallied 7 points. Aukman Auto, which recorded an extreme decline of 26¢ points yesterday and a net decline of 13¢, snapped back 15 points.

Richardson Radio and Wright Aeroplane rallied 4½ each and R. H. Macy, United States Steel, Common Westinghouse, Electric Standard Gas, American Consolidated Gas, National Gas, Brooklyn Union Gas, Newport Gas and Washington Pump sold 3 to 4 points higher.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximately 1,300,000 shares. The bond market recovered in to-day's trading, with some gains in the market. It lost in yesterday's selling movement. Convertibles were higher in response to the change in sentiment toward the stocks they represent, but buying was on a limited scale.

After a decline of 4½ and Atchison 4½, the oil industry, which showed marked activity, moved up about two points each in the earlier trading. International Telephone 4½ also advanced.

United States Government issues continued soft in a sharply restricted market. Domestic mortgages ruled irregular. Trading volume was light.

NEW PEAK SEEN FOR COPPER CONSUMPTION

BUTTE, Mont.—John D. Ryan chairman of the Montana Mining Company speaking before the Mining Club, said that world copper consumption this year would be 1,900,000,000 pounds higher than the peak of world production reached during the war. The chairman, however, pointed out to 50 years ago, is already consuming 60 per cent of the world's copper production, while the outlook for its further development, especially in Europe, is extremely bright.

Copper production from Montana fabrication plants is now nearly as great as the state's copper output, as practically all copper produced in Montana is now being consumed in the West, said Mr. Ryan.

President Kelly of Anaconda stated copper consumption per capita of the United States 50 years ago was 15.60 tons of a pound a year, compared with 15 pounds a year now.

He regarded copper not only as a measure of the progress of the world, and that instead of predicting an oversupply of copper, he believes the world in the future will be looking for new copper deposits.

MARKET OPINIONS

HAYDEN, STONE & CO., Boston. Recent rather gross statements in the market may be a danger to the market. We are on this group. Such things, however, are quickly forgotten. Meantime we are continuing to buy copper as usual to meet the fears of high money rates. Otherwise there seems to be no reason to sell.

From what we have been experiencing in the past, movements by individuals in stocks and by groups as developments occur, the outlook either favorable or unfavorable.

GURNETT & CO., Boston. We feel that every large number of stocks have sold at the highest prices they will reach and nothing should be carefully analyzed to determine the price.

We expect another phase of strength after the market has shaken out the weak and believe it will be featured by steel stocks.

SCHIRMER, ABERNETHY & CO., Boston. With business conditions remaining excellent, while the only adverse factor is the high cost of money, we feel that unsatisfactory credit situation. While the advance of the rediscount rate may be sharp decline in the immediate future, we believe that the long-term outlook is bright.

EIMER, BRIGGS & CO., Boston. To our mind, the satisfactory part of recent speculative activity has been the fact that most of it has centered in stocks of the highest grade. These stocks are usually bidding up of a mass of law-trade properties which generally follows to the bottom. As far as we can see, so long as the good stocks continue to occupy the center of the stage, it seems advisable to hold them on any reaction to the market, as the market factors seem to be favorable.

F. B. KEECH & CO., New York. We do not encourage indiscriminate liquidation of investments. We believe the speculative with holding hands well if we can't take a test run for the market on days when the market has sinking spells.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.— The New York Stock Exchange is commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and compared with last week's prices.

Aug. 10, 1929. **Aug. 1929.** **Aug. 1929.**

Wheat 2 red... \$1.65... \$1.52½

Flour 2 yellow... 11.20½... 1.19½... 1.19½

Flour 2 white... 11.20½... 1.19½... 1.19½

Flour 2 yellow... 6.60... 6.35... 6.35

Beef family... 22.25... 22.25... 22.25

Pork... 32.00... 32.00... 32.50

Lamb... 8.75... 8.75... 8.75

Cotton mid m... 18.10... 18.55... 19.30

Zinc... 6.75... 6.75... 6.75

Iron... 20.00... 20.00... 20.00

Steel bil Pitt... 38.00... 38.00... 38.00

Copper... 18... 18... 17.65

Rubber... 4.60... 4.75... 4.85

Sugar... 15.00... 15.00... 15.00

Lead... 4.75... 4.75... 4.75

Print Cloth... 30.00... 30.00... 30.00

Aug. 10, 1929. **Aug. 1929.** **Aug. 1929.**

Standings Class A and class B stocks was \$22,900 equivalent to \$4.20 a share of stock. The market value of stocks of which approximately \$2.15 a share is applied to the class A stock.

FEDERAL WATER EARNINGS UP

Federal Water Service Corporation reports other income of constituent properties for the second quarter ended June 30, 1929, compared with \$14,934 for the preceding 12 months, an increase of \$1,000,000.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1929, the company's earnings were \$1,000,000, or \$1.00 a share, of which \$2.15 a share is applied to the class A stock.

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was \$22,900 equivalent to \$4.20 a share of stock. The market value of stocks of which approximately \$2.15 a share is applied to the class A stock.

GOOD RECOVERY DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Distress Selling Light—Rails Strong—High-Priced Industrials Advance

Closing Prices SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

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FAX ASSESSING ON FAIR BASIS IN CHICAGO AREA

New Appraisal of Property
to Be Determined by
Uniform System

Sketch from Marion Review.
CHICAGO.—The task of revaluing Chicago's \$5,000,000 worth of real property has been carried out on order of William H. Malone, chairman of the Illinois State Tax Commission, after a study of evidence showing widespread inequalities in assessments.

For the first time, Cook County this year will have an equal legal and constitutional assessment, declared George O. Fairweather, prominent business manager of the University of Chicago and one of the leaders in securing the reform. This means, in his opinion, not merely that property owners will now get a square deal instead of the widespread underassessment and overassessment of the past, and also that public morale will be restored.

This big reform, commented Mr. Fairweather, was accomplished in about two years, thanks to the convincing nature of the facts uncovered by an impartial investigation.

The new appraisal was made by a method that eliminates most of the glaring abuses of the old. Harry S. Cuthmore, an expert engaged for the job, prepared a manual for assessors. As a result, the property this year will be assessed uniformly on the basis of 25 per cent of the cash value. This will bring in as much revenue as the unequal assessments of other years. It is estimated, previously, the percentage of individual assessments ranged from as low as five per cent to more than 100, depending on the assessor's estimate and the owner's ability to get a reduction.

Assurance that this pledge will be carried out is given by the joint commission on real estate valuation of which Mr. Fairweather is chairman. This committee, composed of representatives of business and civic organizations, including Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, and government officials, was appointed by the county board to investigate the tax situation and recommend a remedy.

For years people here had been aware that all was not right with the assessment lists. The Chicago Teachers' Federation had long urged the need for equitable assessment, but the inequalities continued.

"The assessment and the review administration were politically de- graded," said Mr. Fairweather. "Promises of tax reduction were made to get votes and this penetrated into every precinct of the city and in all classes of voters."

At last Prof. Hubert D. Simpson of Northwestern University began a study of local taxation practice for the Institute for Research in Land Economics. A few months later a joint commission was appointed, and undertook to finance Dr. Simpson's work on a larger scale; it also employed another expert, John O. Rees, its executive secretary. On its recommendation the Chicago Association of Commerce administered a budget of \$25,000 a year for investigations to the commission for the past 11 years.

These investigations produced what Dr. Rees and his staff were through their efforts in contrast the appraisal value with the actual sale value of 6445 parcels of property. They found that 40 per cent were either overassessed or underassessed. In other words, one group was paying the \$30,000,000 that other group was escaping.

With these findings Mr. Fairweather's committee went to work on a campaign of education. He and his group addressed some 200 club meetings. Newspapers gave wide publicity to the results of investigations. The Illinois State Tax Commission heard the case, and supplied an order for a complete reassessment and for the publication of the tax lists. All legal requirement overlooked for 30 years.

It was no easy task to get these orders enforced. Two acts of the legislature were found necessary to remove local difficulties. The State's attorney co-operated by supplying special assistants to see that the order was carried out.

"The joint commission realizes that its work is only started," Mr. Fairweather stated. "It has established a principle. Now it must see it carried out fairly. It should also be remembered that the assessing and reviewing functions are still to be administered by the cumbersome organization provided by law. All the forces interested in improved taxation should co-operate in an effort to urge the General Assembly to re-examine and simplify existing legislation."

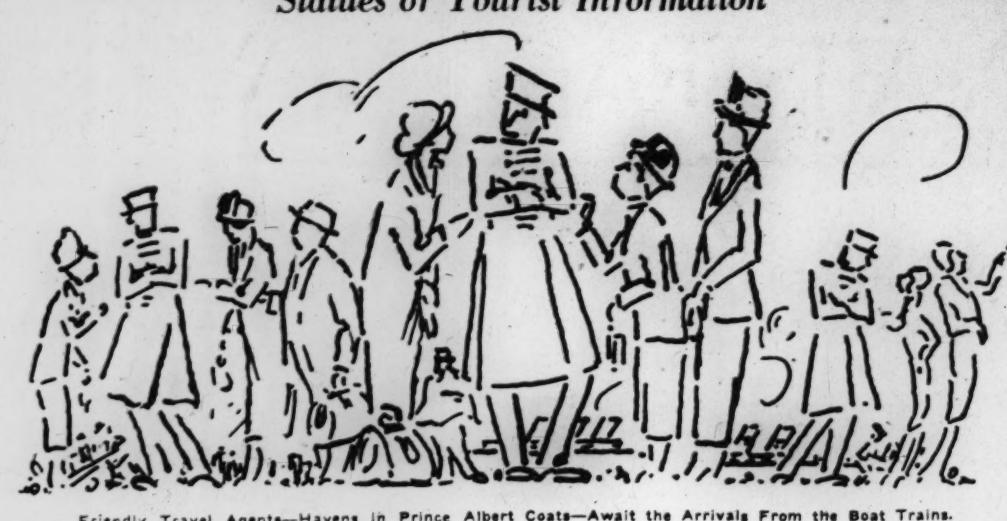
"Our commission, or some other agency, should now investigate the tax spending branch of government. There is no reason why such an effort cannot bring about as efficient administration of other departments of the city's business as this modern assessment program promises to do in the gathering of public revenues," Mr. Fairweather concluded.

FAILING DAYLIGHT SENDS BIRDS SOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The research work of Dr. William Rowan, professor of zoology at Alberta University, in studying habits of migration, in birds has received recognition from two American universities which have granted funds toward this work. Harvard University has offered \$300 and Johns Hopkins University has sent a notification that \$500 is available for Dr. Rowan's tests. A private citizen of Boston has also given \$200 toward the investigation.

Dr. Rowan's research shows that it is not the weather nor shortage of food which send birds to migrate south in winter but the failing daylight which causes the feathered folk to journey southward. With the aid of artificial light Dr. Rowan has found the birds have shown no desire to migrate in winter.



Statues of Tourist Information

Friendly Travel Agents—Havens in Prince Albert Coats—Await the Arrivals From the Boat Trains.

Official Meeter of Boat Trains in Paris Finds Thrill in His Job

*Funny Little Engine Toots Its Funny Little Whistle,
and Another Load of Tourists Throws Itself Contentedly Into Hands of the Travel Agents*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris, France.—The annual American pilgrimage to Europe has been flowing and is ebbing. Half a million holiday-bound, culture-seeking Americans have flocked across the sea. The Parisian sees them at play along his boulevards, in his parks and his restaurants, and when the last one is gone he will suddenly realize that this sort of celebrity for one thing, he made it possible for me to stand by and examine a typical boat train crowd critically. We stand halfway down the Quai, a little out of the crush.

There are always young girls coming to study in Paris, in the Place des Vosges to study interior decorating, at the Beaux Arts or a hundred other schools public and private. There is always the budding

artist, the designer and the girl who plans to study at the Sorbonne. Dozens of young men in plus fours are conspicuous. The college sophomore is always there in his blue-and-white-striped pajamas and fraternal pin badges of his profession. The young wives are nice ladies from Evanston or Westchester, Pa.; the former school-teacher now on her honeymoon, efficient and business-like (she will later embarrass her new husband by knowing more than the guide who shows them the Louvre and Notre Dame); high-school youngsters unusually carefree; the wholesale hardware dealer from Louisville; the Omaha banker; buyers for the Bon Ton Shoppes from a hundred towns in a dozen states; buyers for Altman, Lord and Taylor and Marshall Field; a sprinkling of foreigners! Jewish gentlemen, usually merchants, and their families; ladies between 35 and 50, always traveling in pairs, a famous violinist, a Metro dancer, Operetta stars, Another curious thing about this crowd is that I, who have met literally hundreds of boat trains which turn loose crowds inevitably the same week in and week out, find myself, week in and week out, able to work up a tremendous excitement whenever the funny little engine pulls its funny little whistle and another train load of Americans pull in.

Another curious thing about this crowd is that I, who have met literally hundreds of boat trains which turn loose crowds inevitably the same week in and week out, find myself, week in and week out, able to work up a tremendous excitement whenever the funny little engine pulls its funny little whistle and another train load of Americans pull in.

Eating in French

C A P E

Eating in French

Office Cat on the Keys Helps Study Testing Quality of Piano Wires

Among the products into which billets of pig iron are converted are piano wires. Three groups are vitally interested in piano wires: manufacturers of pianos, makers of the wires and pianists. The American Steel and Wire Company has experimented to find out the elements that make dependable piano wire. While not one of its major products, more of this wire is produced by this company than any other.

The company's acoustical engineer, William Brad White, summoned to the laboratory such artists as Vladimir Horowitz, Oleg Samaroff, Ernest Schelling, Peter the laboratory cat (an artist that dashed off 12 notes at once in the grand manner and contributed a tone produced upon a piano or other instrument and then photographed that tone enabled both manufacturer and artist to consider what is left to be discovered on the side of mechanical and artistic improvement.

Mr. White's work is the larger investigation of the general behavior of steel wire under tension. But besides figuring figures, recording the amount of fine steel wire required for stringing a grand piano, and the ability of such wire to withstand strain equivalent to 400,000 pounds per square inch of cross section, the research turns up a new guarantee for manufacturers of pianos in a new field of guidance for artists in the production of well-colored musical sound, and a fresh aesthetic adventure for concertgoers.

Wire's Vibrations Studied

It reveals the number of vibrations per second, the harmonics that distract the tone from its true wave formation in a single note or, perhaps, color it in a chord, and make a permanent record of the sound which produced it when that wire was struck by a well-footed hammer. Before the experiments were begun, the American Steel & Wire Company agreed it knew comparatively little about the peculiarities of piano wire. Oh, it knew if such wire behaved well. If, on the contrary, the wire produced unhappy sounds that the piano manufacturer had to answer for, there was little to show, exactly, why.

Piano manufacturers cannot afford to place an instrument on the market without a suitable guarantee of results. Some people, not knowing in the least the scientific factors involved, can be very exacting. Mr. White and his principals took a hand, not only as a development in the wire industry but as an adventure and contribution to the art of music. For the heart of musical sound from the piano is the steel in its wires, and no lovely evenness of sound, no smoothness of touch, no mastery of technique can prevail over faulty wiring.

How does he choose his customers from that confused mass of humanity. He doesn't. He lets them choose him. He merely rushes up and down making himself conspicuous and they are drawn to him as to a magnet. One glance at his elegant gold lettering and they are his. The tourist expecting to be met by a professional guide usually proclaims the fact by the anxious air with which he looks around.

Then minutes of uncertainty in which everyone tries to talk to everyone else. Then the entire mass begins to flow toward the exits and in another 15 minutes the Quai is deserted.

Reporters Spot the Celebrities

Through it all your alert reporter has sought out the celebrities, often an extremely willing prey. On every boat train there are a certain number of these noted people. It may be a celebrated actor or screen star, a celebrated banker, lawyer, pianist, or statesman. Or it may be, and frequently is, all of them at once.

The reporter, although he probably has never seen any of these celebrities before, has informed himself beforehand and knows just what to expect. Thus he is prepared for the difficult task of obtaining half a dozen interviews with 500 people, including those he has interviewed before, getting baggage on the train and out of the station.

His task, however, is less difficult than it would seem to one who has never tried it. The celebrity is docile. Nine times out of ten he will

be quite situated in own grounds near cathedral inclusive terms. Phone 1200.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AUSTRIAN TYROL—Magdalensberg, Alpine Hotel, with piano, pictures, pictures, piano, chess, books, on Western track, near Innsbruck. MISS ANDREW, Pension Waldfrast, Mittersill, Austria.

WINSTON-SALEM—Charmone, private hotel, quiet, situated in own grounds near cathedral.

DOG FANCIER

SUNBLAZE TOY POMERANIANS FOR SALE.—Five chihuahua pedigree puppies, male and female, including full-grown orange, black and white; English strain. MISS VIDAL, Breeder and Fancier, St. Sauveur le Vicomte (Manche), France.

Now the results of the sound wave photography show for instance Ernest Schelling and Oleg Samaroff, striking the same key on the same piano, one after the other, and deliberately intending to produce the same sound, produced entirely differ-

ently.

KARLSBAD (Baden)—Bahnhofsbuchhandlung, Leipzig—Kunstsalon, opposite Cafe Hochzeitsschule; corner Fleischergasse and Promenade; Hallisches Tor; Königsstrasse; Bahnhofsbuchhandlung, corner Goethestrasse, opposite Bahnhofsbuchhandlung; Petersengasse, corner Karpfengasse; Rosaplatz, corner Karpfengasse.

Freiburg, 1, Br., Bahnhofsbuchhandlung; Wittenberg—Bahnhofsbuchhandlung; Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofsbuchhandlung, Leipzig—Kunstsalon, opposite Cafe Hochzeitsschule; corner Fleischergasse and Promenade; Hallisches Tor; Königsstrasse; Bahnhofsbuchhandlung, corner Goethestrasse, opposite Bahnhofsbuchhandlung; Petersengasse, corner Karpfengasse; Rosaplatz, corner Karpfengasse.

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INDONESIA—JAKARTA—Waterloo Bookstall.

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